The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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Eppisnortics would be a better name than La Grippe, for the new disease. Eppisnortics is both more comprehensive and elegant.

The general opinion has now settled down to the belief that Henderson and Decker will be a tie on the number of days put in as Commissioners.

The baby king of Spain being sick of la grippe, there is a big fuss made about it all around, yet there are ten thousand sovereigns down with it in these United States, and nobody cares a darn.

The Johnstown local finance committee have prepared a bill for Congress, which will be presented by Colonel Scull, the representative for that district asking for an appropriation of half a million dollars for the purpose of dredging the Conemaugh and Stony Creek.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* favors Wm. C. Heinle, Esq., of Bellefonte, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the *Centre Democrat* seconds the move in a strong send-off for Centre county's efficient Chairman. The REPORTER votes YES, too, most cheerfully and endorses the move.

The winter wheat crop never looked better in the west than at this time. The stand is enormous and the farmers do not believe that any kind of weather can destroy the healthy and vigorous plant. This feeling is likely to result in freer offerings of old wheat by farmers in the next few weeks. The same may be said of the wheat fields in our state—they all have a most promising appearance.

Royalty has its troubles as well as the rest of us mortals. With the Czar almost scared to death by the Nihilists, the Czarina prostrated by nervousness, the Sultan in daily dread of the bowstring, Queen Victoria is laid up with the rheumatism, the Prince of Wales fretting over the London scandals, Roumania's Prince tottering on his throne and the infant King of Spain in the shadow of death, royalty in Europe is having its share of the ills and tribulations of humanity.

The Boston *Advertiser* asserts that the duration of human life is increasing. That is, the average now exceeds that of a century or two centuries ago. There has been, and is a steady though slow advance. This is conclusively proved by vital statistics officially kept in this country and Europe. It is strikingly confirmed by the life insurance companies. Men live longer in this nineteenth century, this blazing noontide of civilization, than they did in bygone centuries, in the morning or twilight of human progress.

The tariff tax meets the farmer at every turn he makes. If he wishes to purchase a suit of clothes, a shawl or hood for his wife, a pound of nails for his fence, a horse shoe for his horse, a chain or a tire for his wagon, a gallon of paint for his barn, a tin pail for his dairy, a great part of the dollar goes to pay the high tariff on every one of those useful articles. If the farmer wants to buy diamonds or jewelry, the tariff is not so high; but these are luxuries which he does not need. On the necessities of life, however, which he must have, the tariff is high, and the farmer pays the tariff.

Yet there is an occasional half-witted tramp, posing as a farmer, who blabbers to the farmer in favor of the tariff.

After showing that friction makes perpetual motion impossible, Professor Hele Shaw reflects upon the state of affairs that would follow if friction were to cease to act. The whole force of nature would be at once changed, and much of the dry land and most of our buildings would disappear beneath the sea. Such inhabitants as remained a short time alive would not only be unable to provide themselves with fire or warmth, but would find their very clothes falling back to the original fiber from which they were made; and if not destroyed in one of the many possible ways—no longer dissipated by friction through the air, or by falling masses of water no longer retarded by the atmosphere and descending as rain—would be unable to obtain food, from inability to move themselves by any ordinary method of locomotion, or, what would be equally serious, having once started into motion, from being unable to stop except when they came into collision with other unhappy beings or moving bodies. Before long they, with all heavier substances, would disappear forever beneath the waters which would now cover the face of a lifeless world. —*Irish.*

What is Sufficient Protection.

The Texan rancher Shepard owning 18,000 head of sheep on 80,000 acres of $2 land, who appeared before the ways and means committee, and in the interest of his fleeces, and to fleece the consumers of woolen fabrics, declared that with "sufficient protection" this country could raise all the carpet wool used in it. When asked how much protection would be "sufficient," he replied; "Enough to raise the price of carpet wool to the price of fine wool." The New York *Times* thus describes the feast to which Mr. Shepard and those for whom he speaks would invite the country:

The greater part of the carpet wool imported and used in this country has an average value of about 10 cents a pound. Mr. Shepard and his association would have the duty high enough to compel the manufacturers and buyers of carpets to pay as much for coarse carpet wool as is paid now for the fine clothing wools of Pennsylvania and Ohio—say 35 cents a pound. This would require a duty of about 250 per cent. They would compel the people of the United States to pay three or four times as much for carpet wool as is paid in any other country of the world. They would have them make fleeces worth only 25 or 50 cents each in the place of sheep bearing fleeces of fine wool worth $1 50. Why do Mr. Shepard and the Wool Growers' Association go no further than this? We are surprised at their moderation. They should ask for laws making the importation of wool in any form a penal offense, and compelling every citizen to buy 100 pounds of carpet wool annually at $1 a pound.

In the committee, in his advocacy of dearer clothing, carpets and blankets for the people, Mr Shepard had the cheerful co-operation of Congressman Bayne, who declared with sufficient protection we could raise all the wool necessary for the uses of our people. Every woolen manufacturer who testified declared this an impossibility. Since 1870 with heavy taxas on wool the number of sheep in Pennsylvania has fallen from 1,700,000 to 800,000. They have gone to the cheaper pasture sof Texas and Colorado.

But Colonel Bayne is a many sided man and when the sugar question came up he was for free trade in sweetness, because the United States could not produce the required quantities. The late Judge Kelley insisted in the last elaborate speech he made in the house on the tariff that we had sugar lands, that with "sufficient protection," could supply the demand of the world, This may or may not be so, but no article on the tariff list so fully squares with protection logic as sugar. —*Pittsburg Post.*

Belgium Drifting Toward Anarchy.

It is being seriously asked if Belgium is not fast drifting toward anarchy, and whether the Government will be able to restrain the desperate workmen who every day give vent to their recklessness by deeds of violence and acts of incendiarism. To proclaim her weakness by calling for the assistance of other powers would be almost as fatal for the Government as yielding to the strikers, but it is plain something must be done.

The morning after the destruction by fire of the Brussels Bourse and theater, the police were busy tearing down placards, some of which were printed with red ink and signed "R, 71," warning the monarchs, money dealers and usurers that their existence and professions were offensive and insulting to oppressed people in want of the commonest necessities of life, and that palaces, money temples and places of amusement would be marked for destruction until the cry of the masses for justice was heeded. A policeman, while removing one of these placards, had his head crushed by a stone and the crowd prevented the capture of his assailant.

Had Enough of Civil Rights.

Three well-known business men—A. W. Boggs of Chicago, E. D. Gilmore of Pittsburg, and P. E. Brandy of Tiffin, Ohio—reached Atlanta morning of 10, from New Orleans. They were sulphurous in their language They took the Pullman sleeper in Orleans, and finding the lower berths all gone, were booked for beds above. The occupants of the lower berth proved to be four black members of the Lousiana Legislature, who were on their way to Washington. Though the three white men were Republicans and had voted for Harrison for President they were outspoken in their denunciation of the presence of the blacks. The negroes talked politics all night, and when morning came took complete possession of the lavatory, stripping to the skin to wash. The white men abandoned the field to them, and waited until they reached an Atlanta hotel before they touched towl or soap. All three declared that henceforward they would vote the Democratic ticket.

The appointment of Fiedler as post master of Bellefonte, will prove as big a blunder for the Republicans as their present board of Commissioners. Decent Republicans are disgusted, and their curses over it are loud and deep, while all Democrats think it simply an outrage. Mr. Harris, Lawrence Brown, or any one of a score of old line Republicans whom we could name, would have been an appointment both deserved and creditable. But a carpet-bagger and low black guard!

If General Hastings had anything to do with this it will cost him 500 Republican votes in this county, if he should become the nominee for governor. It is an insult to every personal friend of Mr, Hastings in the Democratic party—and they were not a few.

This new postmaster has been the libeller, without cause or provocation, of scores of the best Democratic citizens of this county, who were not candidates for any office, and his conduct as a blackguard, in this particular, was of a degree to disgust all decent Republicans. It is the most unpopular, undeserved and disgraceful appointment that could have been made for the Bellefonte post office.

If the Democrats of this county stood in need of anything to help our party, this appointment of Fiedler would be a Godsend; his course has done more to break the neck of his own party than anything else, and this blunder is the cap-sheaf to its ruins.

It is claimed that Fiedler got this appointment "because he made Centre county Republican, two years ago." Nothing is farther from the truth—the partial defeat of the Democrats that year, was owing to dissatisfaction among Democrats, as last year's victory proves Fiedler's vile *Gazette* was sown broadcast over the county two years ago and last year. In Pennsvalley, two years ago, it was sent to every voter, but it encountered the REPORTER here, and two years ago Pennsvalley rolled up one of her most magnificent Democratic majorities, proving conclusively that the *Gazette* could affect nothing where it encountered the REPORTER, and at the last election, Fiedler and his vile sheet, with the assistance of the REPORTER was knocked into a three-cocked hat.

The *Gazette* has never been any good to its party at all.

The baby king of Spain, Alfonso XIII, who had the grip so severely, has a long list of names. They begin thus: Alfonso Leon Fernando Maria Jacobo Isidore Pascalo Antonia. He was born at Madrid on May 17, 1886. In response to an official summons the most important people of Spain assembled at the palace to await the accouchement. The event was of more than usual importance even in royal life, for Alfonso XII had died on the 25th of November preceeding, leaving no male heir. The country was politically turbulent, and Conservatives and Monarchists hoped that the Queen would bring forth a son, believing that such an issue would do much to prevent disorder, if not revolution. Consequently the birth of Alfonso was hailed all through Spain and the colonies with satisfaction.

The little magnate had hardly been clad in his first garments when he was proclaimed King. The Queen at that time was Alfonso's elder sister, Maria de las Mercedes, her mother, an Austrian Archduchess by birth, acting as regent. Her regency was continued after the birth of her son. According to the most recent constitution of Spain, dopted June 30, 1876, the succession to the throne will devolve upon Maria de las Mercedes again if the King dies.

It required a decision by the Illinois Supreme Court to obtain admittance for colored children to certain public schools, heretofore held sacred to the whites. On 8 inst. some colored children admitted to the high school under protest and assigned to no classes, were attacked at recess and driven away. This has created intense excitment, and an outbreak and bloodshed is feared. The school board is doing all in its power to evade the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and seems determined that no negro children shall be admitted to the high school. This is a rank Republican state, and if it were in a southern state what a howl could go up from Republicans in Illinois and other states.

The *Clinton Democrat* thinks in electing General Harrison President of the United States the Republicans made as big a mistake as Harrison himself made the other day when he shot a hog in mistake for a coon, while out hunting. This misadventure has caused the country to indulge in a broad smile at the President's expense, but his awkwardness as a shooter is a fit illustration of his politice awkwardness as Chief Executive. He has been mistaking hogs for coons ever since he assumed office

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Winter Resorts.

It is possible in our big country to go from midwinter to midsummer in two days' time, from almost any quarter of the Union. Winter resorts are becoming as popular as summer ones, and as crowded. There are all the year round hotels, indeed, at the seashore and elsewhere, whose winter prices are double those of the summer.

Those whose lungs are weak, and who wish to avoid a northern winter, find great relief in the pine regions of the Carolinas, notably in the neighborhood of Asheville, N. C. Florida, land of alligator and orange grove, is perennially lovely. Little wonder that the old Spaniard thought the fountain of youth was there. Old Point Comfort, too, is a most charming winter resort.

One of the most glorious and most life giving regions in winter is the coast of southern California. Beautiful resorts are dotted along the Pacific, where the person with a cough may linger a few weeks or months, and under the influence of the soft airs from the sea and the rich and nourishing fruits his cheeks will grow round and full, his nights restful and dreamless. The cough will leave him and new life will come to him. Such spots are San Diego and Santa Cruz. Living in these places is cheap. California has, too, the hot springs of San Luis Obispo, claimed to be equal in medicinal qualities to the hot springs of Arkansas. San Luis Obispo is in a mountain region of unparalleled beauty in the heart of the California orange groves.

If people along the Atlantic coast want to get away from fogs and snows they flit away to Bermuda, a sixty hours' ride by sea from New York. Here, it is said, fevers are almost unknown, because the inhabitants live on fruits and vegetables. Among the vegetables is the gigantic Bermuda onion, as mild flavored as it is big. It is claimed that those who eat plenty of Bermuda onions will not have fevers or any other ailment to speak of. At Bermuda the sea water is warm enough to bathe in the surf the year around.

Nassau, in the Bahamas, is another delightful spot, something similar to Bermuda. The temperature ranges between 60 and 85 degs. The sea about Nassau is indescribably beautiful. It is so transparent that sea weed is visible growing thirty to fifty feet below the surface.

Farmer George.

Moncure D. Conway, mousing among the papers of the Long Island Historical society, has found some letters from Washington that had never been published, and given them to the world in book form. It was supposed we knew all about Washington as statesman, soldier, and even as a moony young man in love, writing to his girl the most execrable rhyme ever perpetrated even by a young man in love, but it was reserved for Mr. Conway to show us Washington the farmer. When he was president, after the state duties were over, Washington used to sit up nights and write with his own hand long letters to his farm manager, telling what to do with this horse or flock of sheep and that turnip field. It was before the days of stenographers and pretty typewriter girls.

It may perhaps be a consolation to farmers in our time to know that the father of his country was as hard up for money as they are, that he had to borrow constantly, and was put to it to meet his expenses at times. Yet through all he held steadily to the idea that there is no life for a gentleman but that in the country, upon his own estates.

New Year's day, 1890, saw the completion of an important work on Staten Island. The first train was run over the the railway drawbridge that crosses Arthur Kill from New Jersey to Staten Island. This completes what is for freight practically a new through route from the west. Grain and cattle cars will come to the bridge, cross the Kill and be run upon a great pier at St. George, on the north end of Staten Island. There they will be unloaded by direct transfer of their freight to steamships that await them at the pier. Soon the north end of Staten Island will be transformed from a charming place of residence to a vast freight depot. The Arthur Kill bridge is 800 feet long. The draw span is 500 feet in length, making it one of the longest draws in the world.

Happy is the lot of an American professor in Japan! Professor Meriwether, of Johns Hopkins university, accepted the chair of English literature in the university of Tokio, and left some time since for his new post. On his arrival a special palace was given him to live in, with fifty servants. Connected with the palace was a stable containing some of the best horses in Japan, and these were placed at the disposal of the professor, who in consequence is living in clover. It is not often a plain school teacher attains such dizzy heights of luxury as this.

The Gulf Stream Not Guilty.

Captain Henry I Phicking, the hydrographer of the navy department at Washington, in writing of the remarkable change in the climate, in reply to a communication from a resident of Wellaston, sumarily disposes of the gulf stream theory. He says: "We have no reports of observations to show that the course of the gulf stream has for a considerable length of time, differed greatly from its mean position, and we should have received such reports had there been such a change. This direct evidence that the mild weather along the coast is not cansed by a change in the course of the gulf stream is supplemented by the fact that continuous mild weather has prevailed far in the interior to the westward of the Alleghenies, where the effect on the weather of even a considerable change in the course of the gulf stream must be inappreciable."

The Storm.

There is twelve to eighteen inches of snow in the western end of Wyoming territory. This has crusted, and with the freezing of the water holes, cattle, sheep and horses are perishing all over the range. An owner has received word from his ranch in that section that scarcely an animal that could not be fed would survive. Horses have worn their hoofs to the quick trying to beat through crusted snow. Cattle and sheep are simply helpless. Game has been driven from the mountains, and antelope have been killed within the city limits of Evanston, while stock has drifted to the railway.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 13.—A tornado last night struck the east side of Clinton, Ky. demolishing fifty-five houses and killing nine people and wounding fifty-three.

From other northern and western sections there are accounts of damage done by Monday night's storm.

Brazilian Solders Mutiny.

New York, Jan. 14.—One of the correspondents of C. R. Flint, writes from Rio Janeiro under date of December 23, 1889: "The outlook here just now is not reassuring. Last evening parts of two regiments of artillery mutinied and tore up the republican flag and hoisted the old imperial flag; and it required all the other regiments, cavalry, infantry and artillery to subdue them. They fought at the Sao Christavao artillery quarter, till after 12 o' clock, and 100 of the rebels were killed and wounded before the rest surrendered. To bay twenty one of ring leaders were shot. None of the commissioned officers were in the mutiny but all the non-commissioned officers were. The trouble was owing to the dissatisfaction of the soldiers with their pay. The police are paid two milreis a day and the soldiers claim that they were promised the same. It is said that a number of old conservatives and liberals have been tampering with the soldiers and were at the bottom of the row last night.

Here is an example of coolness and rare presence of mind worthy of imitation. Early on Friday evening last, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, chairman of the inter-state commission, was sitting reading in his library when his coachman, with a double barreled shotgun in his hand, entered. The judge was satisfied from his appearance that he had become insane, but betraying no alarm, he asked him what was the matter. The negro replied that he had decided to kill the whole family as they talked too much and left him no time to think. The judge betrayed no alarm, and told him he agreed with him, and that he would attend to it.

By the use of consummate tact, the judge succeeded in mollifying the madman until he at last laid down his gun, and, at the judge's suggestion, left the room. As soon as he was out of hearing, the judge telephoned to neighbors, and in a short time, a deputy sheriff placed the coachman under arrest.

An awful tale of misery comes from the mining district of the upper Lievre, Canada. Of a family that consisted of a father and mother and five children, only one remains, diphtheria having caused the death of the others. Recently, the two youngest children were attacked with the disease, and soon died. The neighbors of the afflicted family thereupon forsook them, and would not go near the house. The other three children, one by one, succumbed, and at last the mother, worn out by nursing and watching, died also. The father had to dig the graves, make the coffins and bury the dead without any assistance from his fearstricken neighbors.

The failure of the iron firm of Curtin & Co., in Centre county, is an evidence of how Republican rule encourages the material interests of the country. That was one of the concerns that might have been expected to survive the longest. But even it could'nt stand the pressure.

Hypnotism and Science.

Dr. J. M. Charcot, of France, is at the head of the scientific investigators of animal magnetism, mesmerism, or hypnotism, as it is now called. Dr. Charcot prefers the name hypnotism because it does not commit to any theory.

Charcot defines hypnotism to be sleep artificially produced by mechanical means. He writes in The Forum of his experiments on human beings with a cold bloodedness that only the scientific man is able to attain. His experiments are always conducted with hysterical subjects, for one reason, because the practice of hypnotization is by no means free from danger, though what especial grudge he has at hysterical subjects, and on that account selects them for his operations, he does not explain.

In producing the hypnotic state, the usual method is for the patient to sit quietly while the professor holds some small, shining object like a silver coin in front of and slightly above his eyes and four to six inches away from them. The patient gazes steadily on the object.

The eyes are thus subjected to a strain. In a few minutes they begin to wink, then more and more rapidly, then the lids droop and finally fall, as in sleep. The patient becomes quite unconscious, as in a sound sleep. Charcot calls this the state of lethargy. Pull open his eyelids with the fingers, they will remain open and staring. The subject is now in what Charcot calls the second state, that of catalepsy. In this state, if his fists be clinched, they will remain in that condition, and his face will assume an expression of the most violent anger. If his arm be raised in the air, it will remain thus rigid till brought down by the operator. His muscles remain fixed where they are placed.

The patient is now ready for the third stage, that of somnambulism. By rubbing the cataleptic person briskly upon the top of his head, Charcot says he makes him pass into somnambulism. In somnambulism the patient has the appearance of being awake. He hears and sees what is going on about him, and can open and shut his eyes at will, which in the other states he could not do. But it is an abnormal consciousness. He hears and sees just what the operator tells him to, nothing more. He is apparently merely a vehicle for the mind and will of the operator. If the hypnotizer gave him water and told him it was wine and he was intoxicated, he would immediately act like a drunken person. His five senses seem also to be quickened in some abnormal way. This much science has learned of the mystery of hypnotism.

The figures of the *Railroad Gazette* of Saturday, as to railroad building in the United States in 1889, show that 5300 miles of main track were built in the United States, 827 miles in the British possessions and 434 miles in Mexico. Although this is a smaller amount of new road than has been built in any one year since 1887, it is larger than there was reason to expect from the prospects early in the year, The average new mileage built in the United States per annum for the five years, 1885-1889, inclusive, has been about 7500 miles, and for the twelve years, 1878-1889, inclusive, about 7000 miles. The additional mileage is well within the requirements of the country, and at least as much more may be built this year without any danger of over-building. It has been well known for a long time that the Southern States would build more than any other group of States. They constructed east of the Mississippi 36 per cent of the total, and west of that 18 per cent, or more than half the railroad construction of the country.

The Czar, having learned of the shooting of the Russian exiles in Siberia, has it is said, ordered the culprits to be tried. It is understood that in this he acts upon some suggestions received from Berlin. It is expected that the Vice-Governor of Yakoutsk, Ostashire, whose savage order for the exiles to march without supplies, was the origin of the trouble, and the police official Olessoff, who ordered the massacre, will be severely punished.

The Pension Department at Washington has upon its rolls the names of twenty-seven widows of Revolutionary soldiers who have been regularly paid pensions up to the present time. Three of them are 97 years of age and two 96. The youngest is 71.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Walker Blaine, exammer of claims of the state department, and eldest living son of James G. Blaine, secretary of state, died suddenly and without premonition at the family residence at 8.20 o'clock this evening of acute pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of grip.

—FOR RENT.—A small farm in Potter township, in good condition. For further information inquire at the REPORTER office.

—WANTED.—A boy to learn tailoring, 17 or 18 years of age. W. A. SANDOE, Centre Hall.

Birds of Passage.

The little birds trust God, for they go singing
From Northern woods where autumn winds have blown,
With joyous faith their trackless pathway winging
To summer-lands of song, afar, unknown.

And if He cares for them through wintry weather,
And will not disappoint one little bird,
Will He not be as true a Heavenly Father
To every soul who trusts His holy Word?

Let us go singing then, and not go sighing,
Since we are sure our times are in His hand.
Why should we weep, and fear, and call it dying?
'Tis only fitting to a summer-land!

AN INNOCENT BURGLAR.

"Now do lie still, Aunt Martha, and don't fret and worry all day and all night. Aunt it is bad enough to be all aches and pains, but you must add fretting to them?"

The speaker was a tall, bony woman of some 45 or 50 years, with a hard face, that expressed far more annoyance than sympathy as she shook up the pillows and arranged the covers of the bed where an older woman lay. Not a very old woman, but one whose gray hair and wrinkled cheeks told of many years' sojourn in the world.

"Bertha!" she said, in a low, plaintive voice. "I want Bertha!"

"How many times have I told you that Bertha can't be found?"

"She's down stairs."

"Well, if it wouldn't try the patience of a saint to hear you! Can't you remember Aunt Martha? Bertha ran away two years ago with that painting chap that said his name was Thornton. Goodness knows whether it was or not. But he made love to Bertha while he was painting her picture. I told you no good would come of letting her rig herself out like a play-actress, and stand up for hours, a smirking and smiling, while he took her picture and talked soft nonsence to her. He ran away with her and that was the end of it, Can't you remember?"

"Yes, I remember! He wrote to me, and sent me a copy of the marriage lines, so I'd know he loved her true and faithful. I remember it all, Hannah! And I was mad because they'd deceived me, and wrote back an angry letter. But I did not know I should miss her pretty face and sweet voice. She was so young, too, Hannah. Only sixteen! Not more than a child! I was too hard, too hard. But she is here, now. Let her come to me!"

All this was uttered in the faint, gasping voice of one whose journey of life was fast drawing to a close. But there was no pity in the hard face, no tenderness in the harsh voice of her niece.

"I tell you she is not here!" she said, roughly, "and I'm tired of your eternal whining for her. Go to sleep!"

"I can't sleep! I never sleep now! And I heard her. I heard Bertha down stairs."

"I wonder, now, if she did hear her," Hannah muttered uneasily. "It's bad luck to cross the dying. If she would only tell me where she's put her money. Six thousand dollars in United States bonds, Lawyer Brown says he's bought for her, and never sold one; and they're in the house, too. I've ransacked as much as I dare, but she sleeps so little that I can't do much in the room. And there's the doctor coming every day, so I daren't make her mad, or she'll send and change her will.

Partly muttering, partly thinking all this, the woman tidied the room for the night, and set the lamp on the hearth, before she went to her own room. Sitting up to watch was hard work, and Hannah Graves kept a little stimulant where she could drink unobserved. To do her justice, she seldom took much, and nodded in the arm chair beside the sick-bed pretty faithfully. But on this night she was troubled with an uneasy conscience, and exceeded her usual allowance, falling into a deep sleep in her own room, where she had only intended to change her dress for a loose wrapper.

Earlier in the evening, before the early darkness of a December night had closed in, there had been a suppliant at the door, whose low, sweet voice had vainly pleaded for admission. The granddaughter who had run away with the artist had heard from a farmer, who went weekly to the city, of her grandmother's illness, and had hoped for one word of forgiveness.

The farmer was a kindly man, who had before carried tidings from the cottage to the city "flat," where Marcus Thornton and his young wife lived, as poor people in great cities so often live struggling bravely for daily bread, but sweetening the toil by strong mutual love.

Some time in the future the little wife was sure the paintings, that were to her like dreams of fairy land, would bring to her husband wealth and fame. She trusted him utterly, believing his genius unequalled in the wide world's array of artists. And while she waited for that genius to be recognized, she was well content to take in sewing to save and economize what he earned by the occasional sale of a small picture, or the filling of an order to decorate some rich man's panels or walls. They were often compelled to dine on porridge, but they ate it cheerfully, and furnished the sauce by building grand castles in the air, as they handled their pewter spoons.

There was no thought of her grandmother's six thousand dollars in Bertha Thornton's mind, as she thankfully accepted the farmer's offer to take her home and see the old lady before she died. Just one word of forgiveness was all she craved, for she knew that she had been undutiful and ungrateful when she left her home in secret to follow her lover's fortunes. She was not aware that Hannah Graves had quietly burned, unopened, the many letters she had written begging forgiveness, but that they were all unanswered convinced her that her grandmother was still angry.

She was a timid little woman, easily led, easily frightened, and Hannah Graves had kept her outside the door without difficulty, where the farmer left her to drive to his own home.

She begged in vain to see her grandmother, her sweet voice raised in her earnestness till it must have penetrated to the sick-room, from which she was so resolutely shut out.

As the door closed upon her and she heard the heavy bolt drawn it flashed upon her for the first time that she had made no provision for her night's shelter. It was winter weather, but not intensely cold, and her dress was warm, but it was not a pleasant prospect to think of wandering about all night till she could take the city train early in the morning.

She shivered as she drew her shawl closer and listened to the sounds indoors that told her how carefully every door and window was being barred against her. The porch was deep and sheltered from the wind, and when she wearied of walking up and down she crouched into a corner to rest.

Just over her head was the window of her grandmother's room, and Hannah, setting this window a crack open for the night, let out the sound of her own harsh voice. Just a murmur of her own grandmother's faint utterances reached Bertha as she listened intently, but what Hannah said came to her clearly and distinctly. It convinced her that the story she had told of the old lady's continued anger was untrue, and the threat that the sight of her would have fatal results another fiction.

"She wants me! I am sure she will forgive me!" Bertha thought, as the faint accents reached her, conveying no words, but pleading in every tone. "I will see her!"

Again she listened intently, until she was sure by the silence that the invalid was alone. She was young, and light, and country bred. It was no great feat to scramble by the twisted vines on the porch pillars, to its roof, and gain the window. Very cautiously the sash was raised, the muslin curtain pushed aside, and by the dim light Bertha could see that the only occupant of the room was the old woman on the bed, who murmured incessantly:

"Oh, Bertha! I was too hard dear child! Come to your old grannie before she dies!"

Softly still, for Hannah might be near. Bertha crept over the window-sill into the room, and to the door. This she locked, whispering to herself:

"I will speak to grannie, and if anybody tries to put me out, she must first break the door in."

But there was no sound in any other part of the house as she drew near the invalid, whose large, eager eyes had by that time discovered her.

"Bertha! You have come Bertha!"

"Yes, grannie, dear, dear grannie," said Bertha, caressing her tenderly. "I am here."

"But you must not stay. Hannah will kill you. She will think you want the money."

"Oh, grannie, never mind money now. Only say you forgive me for leaving you."

"With all my heart, dear child. God bless you ever, and bless the man you love if he is good to you."

"He is, grannie, the kindest, best husband in the world. He shall come to you to-morrow."

"Yes, dear! yes! But now listen. Go to the clothes press and pull out the lower drawer. Quick! Now," as Bertha obeyed, "do you see on the floor, underneath where the drawer was, a package, sewed up in strong muslin? Bring that to me, and put the drawer back."

Bertha obeyed, and stood again beside the bed.

"Put it in your bosom. Button your dress over it. So!" said her grandmother, eagerly watching her follow her instructions. "Don't tell Hannah. Don't tell anybody but your husband. Promise me!"

"I promise, grannie."

"It is my savings for years; saved for you before I made that cruel will. It is yours, yours, darling. Hannah will have the cottage and everything else, because I have not taken the will away from Mr. Brown. Bertha, go away, dear, now. Go. But come to-morrow with your husband, to protect you. Go, dear. Hannah may come. Good night. God bless you, Bertha."

Out again in the night air, reluctant as she was to go, Bertha sped away to the railroad station, two miles away. She had unlocked the door and drew the window down before she left the house, and hurried on, only anxious to gain her home and bring her husband to receive the blessing already bestowed on herself.

There was a train at daybreak and the station was warm and light, but the hours dragged slowly, until she was on her way to the city.

The day-dawn wakened Hannah from her heavy sleep, and, conscience stricken, she hurried to her aunt. Nothing, to her eyes, had been disturbed in the room, no confusion told of the midnight visitor, but the form on bed was rigid and pulseless, and no voice answered her frightened call.

It was too late for any spoken words of forgiveness when Marcus Thornton stood with his wife beside the still, cold form, but Bertha knew that she was pardoned, and she kept her promise made to the dead.

Hannah Graves lives in the cottage she has inherited, and has periodical attacks searching for the six thousand dollars in bonds, but she has never found them, although she truthfully declares "there is not one inch of the cottage that has not been ransacked."

Dogs That Showed Good Sense.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

A little crowd of seedy men were gathered the other night about one of the ugly furnaces that defaced City Hall Park, while the contractors were covering the plaza with asphaltum. They were warming their bodies in the tarry smoke that streamed out of it, and had deserted the seats under the trees where they had slept most of the summer.

"I saw a queer thing happen here yesterday," said one of them. "A big Newfoundland dog, with a muzzle on him, was following a boy along Mail street, when a little bull terrier made a dash for him and got a death grip on one of the big fellow's long ears. It was all done so quick that the Newfoundland was being well chewed before he knew what had struck him. He gave a howl and a snap at the little brute, but his muzzle would not allow him to open his jaws, and the bull terrier chewed away like mad. All he could do was to turn tail and run, but the terrier did not loosen his grip and went along too. They dashed through the crowd, past the fountain, and out on the plaza here, where the big fellow nearly ran over a pail of smoking hot tar that was standing for a moment by the side of a workman, who had stopped to light his pipe.

"Quick as a flash the big dog stopped and threw his head as high in the air as he could. This dragged the little terrier well off his feet, and nearly tore the ear from the head of the Newfoundland, but when the little brute came down again he lit plump in the pail of burning tar. He let go of the ear quick enough then, you bet, and as the big fellow trotted off, shaking his head, I felt like giving him a cheer for his smartness."

"Oh, give us a rest," said another man, "you don't suppose it was anything but an accident, do you? Dogs ain't got half the sense they get credit for."

"Well, I ain't so sure of that," said another. "I ain't got no love nor no use for dogs anyway, but some of them has certainly got more sense than others. I was tramping in Pennsylvania last July and was crossing a field full of green corn when suddenly two big dogs take after me that I hadn't seen before and wasn't prepared for. They were ugly looking brutes, and I thought the best thing for me to do was to make for a tree, about a dozen rods away across a little gully. I'm a good sprinter and soon reached the gully, but in crossing it I slipped, twisted my ankle badly and fell flat, howling with the pain and unable to go a step further.

"In half a minute the two brutes were at the top of the gully, barking like mad and ready to tear me to pieces. I thought my goose was cooked sure, but I did not seem to care, for I could only hug my ankle and fairly cry with the pain. The smallest dog of the two, a big collie, reached me ahead of the other, but, to my great surprise, instead of sinking his long, sharp teeth in my flesh, stopped and looked me all over for a second, and when the other dog, a huge mongrel brute, came and made a dive for me the collie shoved himself between us and pushed him off. The mongrel could not understand this and evidently resented it. He gave a snap at his companion and made another dive for me, but the collie got him by the ear and dragged him off. Then the mongrel turned on the collie, but he had no show there at all, and soon withdrew a little way and looked at us in growing amazement.

"The collie sniffed at me a little, evidently seeing that I had hurt myself badly, and then went over and apparently consulted with the mongrel, for they both disappeared over the edge of the gully, and presently came back at the heels of a man, the farmer who owned them. He was not much better than the mongrel, however, though he let me lie there in peace for an hour or two, and by-and-bye I was able to limb away with a whole skin and no more rags than I brought, thanks to the collie."

Consumption of Oleomargarine.

There has been quite an increase in the oleomargarine trade since the enforcement of the law requiring it to be sold by its proper name. People find it more palatable than 20 cent dairy butter, and it can be kept much longer without the offensive smell. It is rapidly taking the place of lower grades of butter in private families, as well as in cheap boarding houses and restaurants.

A STORY OF TWO ORPHANS.

By Gertrude Garrison.

The romances of New York will never be all written. Every day brings a new one to light, and everyone differs from preceding ones. "The short and simple annals of the poor" are here not always short and simple, but often strangely sad.

Mrs. L. told one the other day that was both short and simple, and had in it a touch of sweetness not always to be found in the annals of either rich or poor.

"You know," she said, "that I advertised for a seamstress to go out to mother's in the country, and stay several weeks, perhaps all the time, if mother liked her.

I engaged the first one who applied, partly because she seemed willing to go to the country—which is rare—and partly because she looked like the reduced gentlewoman in books and had a manner that corresponded with her appearance. If she had been gotten up for this character in a play she could not have fitted it better. I have a weakness for that kind of thing, and I warmed toward her at once.

"She was intelligent and refined, and so we came to terms without delay, and I sent her out to mother's that afternoon. Mother liked her, too, and she proved as efficient as she was pleasing. I go out quite often, you know, and so I grew used to seeing her about the house, where she adapted herself to the situation with much quiet grace.

"I was pleased to see that her air of reduced gentlewoman still enveloped her, though it was worn with so happy a combination of dignity and humility that it was never offensive, nor absurd, as that kind of thing always is with pretenders, because it does not fit them properly. And then, you know, they were always ready to chatter about it, and in their chatter they reveal their true characters. I have had considerable experience with seamstresses who posed as having seen better days.'

"They are very amusing, and are proverbially weak in grammar. I think I can tell them at a glance now. But this girl—Grace Bell is her name—always seemed to be genuine. Besides, she never opened her mouth to talk about herself—never said she had ever been anything more than a sewing girl; yet she made us feel that she had been something more—in short, that she was a lady.

She wore the conventional plain, soft gray gown so much affected by the stage governess, and which tells the story of ruined fortunes so eloquently; and the scrupulous neatness of her attire was very effective, I assure you. As the weeks went by and she still sustained the good impression she had made, our interest in her increased, and, without being rudely inquisitive, we contrived to make her understand that we would like her to talk about herself. It required many hints and even some polite solicitation to induce her to break her reserve. At last she told her story, and this was the substance of it:

"Her father, whom she did not even remember, had died when she was four years old. He had been a physician, but being young, had scarcely made a fair financial start when he died, and so left his widow and two little children in poverty. Grace's sister was three years younger than herself. She says she remembers her mother as a delicate, woe-worn woman, struggling to keep herself and her children from starvation by doing fine needlework. Those were days of such gloom that Grace says she has never outgrown the sadness cast upon her spirit by her mother's lonely struggle.

"When Grace was 6 years old, her mother, always delicate, fell ill and died, and Grace and her sister, Milly, found themselves in an orphan asylum. They remained there until Grace was 9 and Milly 6, when Milly was adopted by somebody and from that day Grace had neither seen nor heard of her, though she had never ceased to look for her wherever she went on the street, in church, in the cars, everywhere—hoping against odds that some day she would again see the child's bonny face, which Grace was sure she would instantly recognize.

"A short time after Milly left the asylum, Grace was taken by a lady and gentleman who had lost their own child. She was adopted by them, and was happy with them; but when she was sixteen they were killed in a railroad accident, and their kindred managed to get hold of all their property, leaving Grace penniless. She learned to make dresses and do other sewing well, and by means of her needle has supported herself ever since, and is now 22 years old.

"Throughout all these years Grace held to a belief that some day she would find Milly, though she could do nothing in the way of searching but look and look at the face of every young girl she saw. Wasn't it pitiful? And wasn't it remarkable, too, that she never lost hope?

"When Grace had finished her story mother suddenly said, 'Why, Miss Bell, there is a young girl in the family of a friend of mine who has a history similar to yours, and now that I think of it, she resembles you very much.'

Grace clasped her hands tight and breathed hard. More than ever did she look like the reduced gentlewoman of the play hearing unexpected good news. Oh, it was all intensely interesting, I can assure you.

"'How can you identify your sister?" mother asked.

"'I should know her without any proofs, I am sure; but I can also prove my claim to others. While we were still with mother, Milly fell against a stove one day, and was so badly burned that two letters on the stove were distinctly printed on her left arm after the burn healed. They were the letters A. O.'

"Mother and Grace went that very day to see the supposed Milly, and she proved to be the real Milly, with the letters on her arm and every part of her history corresponding to Grace's story.

"Her name isn't Milly now, of course. She remembered something about her life in the asylum, and knew that she was the adopted daughter of the family whose name she bears. She has always longed for a sister, and now that fate has sent her one—particularly so lovely a one as Grace—she is almost overpowered with happiness. Yes, and Milly is to be married next month, and will have a home of her own, to which Grace has already been invited and to which she has promised to go. Now isn't it delightful that Grace's faith in finding her sister has been so sweetly rewarded? You remember one of our noble poets says:

"There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor."

Coinage.

The gold dollar of the United States weighs 25.8 grains. The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains. These weights are based on the assumption that 16 pounds of silver are equal in value to one pound of gold.

The smaller silver coins are of less weight than the dollar in proportionate value, two half dollars, four quarters or ten dimes weighing but 384 grains. The purpose of this difference is obvious. It is desirable to prevent the exportation of these subsidiary coins as bullion. They are really only counters, and are legal tender for small amounts only.

The silver dollars and the gold coins are legal tender for any amount. As things now are, however, there is little probability that the gold coins will be used to make tender. The statute, indeed, has fixed the weights of the gold and silver dollars on the theory that the ratio of their respective values as bullion is sixteen to one, but the facts are quite otherwise. In the present state of the markets it takes about twenty-three pounds of silver to buy one pound of gold. Silver "dollars" are therefore much cheaper than gold dollars, and debts will always be discharged in the cheapest lawful currency. The law has made the silver dollar a legal tender for its nominal value in all transactions between the citizens of the United States, or between such citizens and the United States Government. But no law can make the silver dollar discharge debts due to foreign residents to any further extent than the commercial value of the silver contained in the coin. A debt of one hundred pounds sterling, due to a London merchant, can be discharged by the payment of about 486⅔ gold dollars. It will require at the present time about 695 silver "dollars" to pay such a debt.

The merchant who imports coffee from Brazil must pay for it in gold or its equivalent. When he sells it for silver dollars in the United States he must make the price such as to produce as much gold value as the coffee cost him and his proper profit. He pays a gold price; the American consumer must pay a gold price, though he may not know it. If the importer pays for it by exported merchandise, it brings the same result, for such merchandise is sold at gold prices.

In spite of the Bland act or any other statue, a "dollar" has come to have a definite meaning in the commerce of the world, and that meaning is the value of 25.8 grains of standard American gold, that is, gold nine-tenths pure. No less, no greater value is recognized as the value of a dollar. If we should authorize the coinage of a piece of gold weighing 20 grains, and by statute affix to such a coin the name "dollar," nobody would receive it as of equal value with the present gold dollar. The quantity of other commodities purchasable with it would be in the same proportion less than the quantity purchasable with the present gold dollar as its weight of gold is less.

Likewise the value of the silver coin authorized by the Bland act and called a "dollar" can by no possible legerdemain be made to stand as a dollar in the markets of the world, nor to buy a *real* dollar's worth of other commodities in the United States until the ratio of the commercial values of gold and silver become 16 to 1.

Riches have made more men covetous than covetousness hath made man rich.

It is to live twice when you can enjoy the recollection of your former life.

If men will have no care for the future they will soon have sorrow for the past.

We sometimes hear of the spirit of hope—but hope is no spirit, it's an expecter.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Forbearance is attended with profit.

The loftiest building arises from small accretions.

Suffering is the surest means of making us truthful to ourselves.

Everything, even piety, is dangerous in a man without judgment.

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

A discontented man is like a snake who would swallow an elephant.

We always take credit for the good, and attribute the bad to fortune.

He lives long who lives well; and time misspent is not lived, but lost.

No man can afford to set his chronometer by anything except the sun.

Flattery is a false coin which only derives its currency from our vanity.

A man is not necessarily of heavy calibre because he has a large mouth.

Whatever you or your friends do is never wholly right. Ever notice that?

After all, the joy of success does not equal that which attends the patient working.

You cannot do good or evil to others without doing good or evil to yourself.

To persecute the unfortunate is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well.

Two things a man should never be angry at: what he can help, and what he cannot.

Years cannot be weighed on scales, but the weight of them bends the backs of all men.

Kind feeling may be paid with kind feeling, but debts must be paid with hard cash.

Hear both sides and all will be clear; hear but one side and you will still be in the dark.

What we call life is a journey to death, and what we call death is a passport to life.

Why is it easy to get in an old man's house? Because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

The heart is like the tree that gives balm for the wounds of man only when the iron has pierced it.

There are many dogs that have never killed their own mutton, but very few that having begun have stopped.

It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch drops; one sin indulged in makes a hole you could put your whole head through.

Power and liberty are like heat and moisture; where they are well mixed everything prospers, where they are single they are destructive.

Many who sit and wail over the ashes of a "blasted life" might improve their digestion and condition by walking five miles a day.

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth.

Too much reading, and too little thinking, has the same effect on a man's mind that too much eating and too little exercise has on his body.

Life is made up of greetings and farewells, of good-mornings and good-nights. What we call "experience" is only the vale between sunrise and sunset.

If a man wants his wife to believe that he is a genius his wisest plan is to persuade her of it before he gets married. He will generally find it easier then.

In this life a heap depends on knowing the truth when you find it. The lie is fond of wearing bright ribbons, while the truth is often contented with brown jeans.

It is impossible to incorporate the soundest business principles into love. Affection always has to be taken on trust.

How can we ever expect to find a perfect person in this world, when we can't even find one who is half as good as he can be.

When a man laughs immoderately all the time, decide that he has some trouble on his mind, and is trying to do away with it.

Nothing is more wearing on a sensitive nature than to be made a sort of safe deposit where people can leave their secrets.

The highest rate of interest we pay is on borrowed trouble. Things that are always going to happen never do happen.

If a man has a right to be proud of anything, it is of a good action done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.

Nature is upheld by antagonisms. Passions, resistance, danger, are educators. We acquire the strength we have overcome.

Each man is a walking coal mine, and it is for him to decide whether it will send forth heat and light, or only soot and smoke.

When a man ventures an opinion he will find some one who opposes it. Hence a man without opposition is a man without opinions.

He who is unconsciously selfish is not as dangerous as he who is consciously so; the former betrays his selfishness, the latter conceals it.

Duty is cure; results are God's. We are not sharp-sighted enough to see how much good we may be doing when we undertake to do anything.

Sincerity is an opening of the heart. We find it in very few people; and that which we generally see is nothing but a subtle dissimulation to attract the confidence of others.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not return their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.

It never was in the power of any man or an ycommunity to call the arts into being. They came to serve his actual wants, never to please his fancy. These arts have their origin always in some enthusiasm—as love, patriotism, or religion

A CAISSON DISASTER.

FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED AT LOUISVILLE.

WORKMEN OVERWHELMED IN THE RUSHING WATERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Fourteen men working in a caisson used in the excavation of a foundation for a pier of the new bridge across the Ohio river, between this city and Jeffersonville, were caught by a sudden burst of water, caused, it is thought, by too rapid excavation, and are believed to have been drowned. Engines and workmen have been at work all night, trying to pump out the water, repair the break and extricate the men, but thus far without success.

The caisson is located 200 yards from the Kentucky bank, in about 25 feet of water. Twenty men were working in it. The caisson proper is 12 feet under water, and is reached by a manhole shaft, which projects above the waters. This shaft is reached by four trap doors from the interior of the caissons.

Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, while the men were excavating the bottom of the caisson, the water from the river burst under the edge of the huge machine and the unfortunate workmen were caught like rats in a trap.

Abe Taylor, one of the survivors, tells the following story of the accident and the horrible fight for life of the panic-stricken workmen imprisoned in the air chamber beneath the bed of the river.

The men were at work on the soft bottom of the river. They made such rapid progress to-day in the muddy surface that the excavation went down faster than the caisson, whose great weight was expected to carry it gradually down, keeping pace with the work of excavation to a rock foundation.

This afternoon an unusual quantity of water began to trickle from under the caisson's edges, but the pumps were at work taking it out, and no apprehension was felt. Gradually the incoming tide increased until suddenly, from under the edge of the caisson, on every side a flood gushed in.

The men too late realized their deadly peril, and all rushed for the exit into the escape pipe. Immediately around the little trap door which admitted to liberty and life the frantic unfortunates fought like demons, all knowing that but a few of them could pass through the inner trap before the air chamber was completely filled from the in-rushing tide. Only one could go through at a time, and as one man gained a pre-eminence, he was snatched by his frenzied companions and drawn back into the struggling crowd. Meanwhile the flood rose rapidly and relentlessly.

The caisson roof was scarcely higher than the men's heads, and to be left was thought to be certain death.

The last man out of the caisson was Frank Haddox. He was barely saved by Murray, who dragged him from where he was caught, waist deep in the quicksand. Taylor says he stood nearest the iron ladder, by which they got in and out of the caisson. He heard a rumbling, and there was a rush of air almost at the same instant. He jumped upon the rungs of the ladder, followed by other men.

They had hardly got clear of the caisson when the water burst through the man-hole in a surge, knocking them all into the river, where they were picked up. Haddock says he saw Ham Morris, who was climbing next below himself, swiftly drawn under by the sand, and heard his cries for help, but could do nothing.

The men say they were working in an ugly quicksand at the time. The caisson was about 49 feet by 20, and built of timbers 12 inches square. It was protected by a coffer dam, but the river is very high and the pressure of the water very great.

THE INFLUENZA.

MORTALITY RETURNS FROM NEW YORK AND BO

THE DISEASE IN CHESTER, PENNA., AND WILMINGTON, DEL.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 8.—There appears to be quite an increase in the number of cases of influenza in Chester in the past three days. Every doctor in town is worked day and night. Patients in many cases have contracted pneumonia and other diseases in consequence of the grip. There is one case, a little way out of the city, where the patient is suffering from paralysis as a result of "la grippe." At Roach's ship-yard there are to-day about 175 men absent, sick with the grip. This only includes men who are paid by the week, while there are many piece-workers laid up as well. Robert Wetherill & Co's machine and boiler works, besides all the other iron works, mills, etc., are badly crippled for help. There seems to be no perceptible let up and everybody expects to have an attack. The doctors here are of the opinion that a week or so of cold, clear weather would go a long way towards killing off the disease.

WEST CHESTER, Jan. 8.—The spread of the "la grippe" in this county has assumed somewhat alarming proportions, and a number of deaths have been reported, while many new cases are considered of a very serious character. Some schools have been obliged to close, and a number of manufacturing establishments are running with only half force, owing to their employes being incapacitated for a time by an attack of the disease. Juries, too, are interfered with, several having to postpone their stated meetings until their fellow members recover sufficiently to be present. A number of ministers are bedfast, and Sunday next will find several pulpits empty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The influenza is still making its distressing symptoms felt in all sections of the city, selecting physicians as well as other people for its victims. A well-known up-town physician, who states that he has made about 700 calls since the disease appeared in this city, was considerably surprised yesterday to find himself a victim to the boneaches, coughing, sneezing and other accompaniments of the disease.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—In Athel, Mass., there were over 300 cases of la grippe. The leading physicians are ill, several schools are closed, and the factories are running short-handed.

Stephen Bicknell, an old resident of North Weymouth, and Orrin F. Hart, a prominent citizen and selectman of Athol, died from la grippe this morning.

In Great Falls, N. H., over 100 people are ill with the disease.

Natick, Mass., reports from 25 to 33 per cent. of the people in the shops are afflicted, and the doctors are sick.

At Manchester, N. H., three deaths have occurred from la grippe.

At Windsor, Vt., there are nearly 100 cases. About 8000 persons have been prostrated in Lowell.

Many teachers and scholars are sick in New Bedford and Marblehead.

Norwalk, Conn., estimates that 10 per cent. of the population is afflicted.

In Salem 35 per cent. of the school children are out, and the Superior Court has suspended its sittings.

Two schools in Middleboro and Halliston are closed.

In Lowell Dr. Arthur Phelan died yesterday of capillary bronchitis, superinduced by la grippe. There are hundreds of absentees from the mills and schools.

In Nashua, N. H., it is estimated that there have been 2500 cases, and the number is increasing.

In Providence, R. I., Mr. Howard Democrrtic candidate for the Mayoralty, was delirious with the grip last night. The disease is severely felt along the valley of the Blackstone and Pawtuxet rivers.

Newport and Bristol counties, Rhode Isirnd, have it lightly, but elsewhere there is much and severe illness. There has been a marked increase of the death rate throughout the State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The mortality here keeps increasing, but, counting the deaths, Dr. Tracy, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, still adheres to the belief that the climax is close at hand, if it has not been reached, and that a falling off in the mortality will shortly follow, and be as pronounced as was the increase. The deaths reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day figured up 250, the highest yet.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 8.—James Oliver died this morning of influenza, being the first fatal case of grippe reported in Wilmington. It is estimated that at least one-fourth of the inhabitants of this city either have or have had the Russian epidemic in a mild form.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Congressman Frank Lawler, who has been sick in bed with the influenza for a week, was able to be out yesterday for the first time, although he is yet weak and shows the effects of a hard struggle with the malady.

Despatches are coming in from many points in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, reporting the grip raging. Few fatal cases are heard of.

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.

THREE MEN DEAD AND THREE OTHERS INJURED.

ARREST OF A CONTRACTOR AND HIS ASSISTANT ON A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 7.—The north wall of the old machine shops in the yard of the Long Island Railroad Depot, in this city, fell with a loud crash, about 9 o'clock this morning, burying three men under several tons of brick. The men were dead when out, every bone in their body having been broken. The first body recovered from the ruins was that of Charles Roomangfel, of Rockville Centre, foreman for Henry Lotz, of the same village, who purchased the building from the railroad company, and was having it torn down. The other men are known only as yet as Meyers and Schufeld. Both are said to reside in Williamsburg. The bodies were removed to the Morgue, and the Coroner will begin an inquiry to-day.

It appears that the collapsed wall was the last one standing and was 20 feet high and 50 feet long. It is said that the dead foreman neglected proper precaution to prevent the wall from falling. Lockwood Pearsall, who represented Lotz, the contractor, says that he warned the foreman to put stays up, but that he did not heed the warning. The men who were killed were pulling the brick near the base of the wall when it fell. Several others employed in the work narrowly escaped being buried. They all ran when they saw the wall falling. Roomangfel was a single man, while Meyers and Schufeld are said to leave families.

Coroner Robinson has issued a warrant for the arrest of Henry Lotz, the Rockville Centre contractor, who purchased the buildings from the Long Island Railroad Company, where the accident occurred this morning, on the charge of manslaughter, for failing to take proper care against accident. The Coroner has also committed Lockwood Pearshall to jail on the same charge, he being Lotz's representative at the work. The names of the killed and injured by the collapse of the brick wall are as follows:

Killed—Charles Roomangfel, aged 35, of Rockville Centre, foreman.

Christopher Meyers, aged 33, of Greenpoint.

James Schufeld, aged 30, North Fifth stret, Brooklyn.

Wounded—Wm. Van Allen, Greenpoint, legs lacerated and knee-cap broken.

Edward S. Beatty, Brooklyn, leg fractured.

Michael Kane, Long Island City, legs lacerated.

Henry Lotz, the contractor, was arrested on Coroner Robinson's warrant, charging him with manslaughter, and brought from Rockville Centre here this afternoon. He was released on bail, as he was suffering from pneumonia.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—While Bertie Beatie was playing with a pistol in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 4th, it was discharged, fatally wounding his brother Garfield. Two brothers, named Dyer, and two men, named Calton and Somers, loggers, were burned to death at Beebas Camp, on the Tennessee river, 75 miles from Paducah, Kentucky, on the evening of the 2d, by their cabin taking fire.

—The mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at Pittsburg at 5.15 P. M on the 6th, made a terrible record for itself. At Tyrone it killed Yardmaster Adam Wolfgang, and probably fatally injured Robert Waley, conductor, of Altoona. They were struck by the engine while standing on the track. At Dennis' Creek, ten miles east of Pittsburg, the train ran over and killed twe men, supposed to be Hungarian laborers, who stepped out of their cabins on the track, directly in front of the engine.

—A wrecking train went through an iron bridge over a creek near Wellsborough, Pa., on the evening of the 5th. Grant Milliken and Daniel Howard were killed and eighteen others were injured, one probably fatally.

—Six men entered the house of Bernard Block, in Chicago, on the afternoon of the 5th and demanded money. When refused, Mr. Block and members of his family were assaulted and beaten. The thieves secured but little plunder.

—Frank Mahon, an electric light lineman, became entangled in wires on an engine house in St. Louis on the 6th sustained a severe shock, and fell to the ground, sustaining probably fatal injuries. Malcolm F. McLeod, a mail carrier, was frozen to death on the 6th near Washington, California. B. O. Jenkins, owner of a distillery near Earl's Station, Cleveland county, North Carolina, was shot through the body on the 7th and mortally wounded by J. H. McNeilly, who escaped. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

—Physicians sent into the mountain district along Cheat river, West Virginia, report that two epidemics are prevailing—diphtheria and the more dreaded "blacktongue." The latter has broken out in the last two weeks and about 30 deaths have occurred. Many children are suffering from diphtheria, and families attacked by the disease are in want. The county has erected a temporary hospital, and a large force of physicians and nurses are in attendance.

—A despatch from Brazil, Indiana, says that the bridge over the Eel river, on the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad, succumbed to the high waters on the 7th, and that the bridge over the White river at Worthington, is also gone. The Wabash river is reported to be higher "than was ever known any former January."

—By the overturning of an engine on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, owing to the spreading of the rails, at Finchtown, Kentucky, on the 8th. Clarence Mesford, night clerk at the round house, was killed. Engineer Charles Slogg, Fireman George Colloty and Thomas McCune were injured. A St. Paul train struck a horse and wagon near Hartland, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 7th, killing Olaf Johnson and his wife. John Conway, aged 51 years, was struck and killed in Baltimore, on the 8th, by an express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—At half past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, one of the walls of the new Presbyterian church on Throop avenue, Brooklyn, fell or was blown down upon a three story frame dwelling adjoining. Two persons were killed, David Purdy, aged 16 years, and Mary Purdy, aged 15 years. Four others were injured. The church will have to be rebuilt.

—Judge Kelley died in Washington on the evening of the 9th, at twenty minutes past six o'clock. He was in the 76th year of his age.

51st CONGRESS.--First Session.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 6th, Mr. Platt presented a copy of a constitution adopted at Boise City for the proposed State of Idaho, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories. Bills were introduced by Mr. Fry to promote ocean mail service with foreign countries, to encourage our merchant marine, and to amend the law for the regulation of steam vessels. By Mr. Ragan, to prevent transportation of merchandise in bond from the United States into Mexico, and to restore that privilege when the Zena Libre is abolished. By Mr. Cullom, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lend money to farmers at two per cent. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Postmaster General for information as to the proposed connection of the Postoffice Department with the telegraph companies, and as to the probable cost of the erection of a Government independent telegraph line between the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. The bill to increase the pay of Census Supervisors to $1000 was passed; also a bill increasing to $72 per month the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received from diseases while in the service. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 7th, bills were introduced by Mr. Harris (for Mr. Beck) to suspend the operation of the sinking fund laws until a further order by Congress, and Mr. Faulkner, to provide for a World's Fair at the National Capital in 1892. A bill was reported and placed on the calendar for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the Butler resolution to provide for the emigration of colored people from the Southern States, and expressed the hope that they could be induced to emigrate to Central Africa and civilize that region. A message was received from the President recommending an appropriation of $5000 in settlement of the claim of the widow of John Paul, a German subject, arising out of his death in Wilmington, North Carolina. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 8th, Mr. Voorhees called up the resolution offered on the 7th, directing the Attorney General to report the instructions of the Department of Justice in the matter of the alleged Dudley letter He spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment to the resolution, striking out the preamble, and altering the resolution so as to simply call for the instructions (if there were any) and correspondence. The amendment was agreed to by a party vote—31 to 24—and the resolution as amended was adopted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 9th, Mr. Vest from the Commerce Committee, reported back the bill for a bridge across Statan Island Sound, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, called up a bill appropriating $3,738,000 for the improvement of St. Marry's river, and $1,684,000 for the improvement of Hay Lake Channel, both in Michigan. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 6th bills were introduced under the call of States, among them the following: By Mr. Peel, to regulate and limit the charges of express companies. By Mr. Lane, to prevent the contraction of the currency; also, for a graduated income tax; also, to tax busts; also, to ascertain the amount of the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the United States. By Mr. Springer, for the admission of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming into the Union as States. By Mr. Finley, of Kentucky, "to reduce taxation and cripple rings and monopolies." By Mr. Bland, looking to the imposition of an income tax for the payment of pensions; also, for the free coinage of silver; also, limiting the coinage of the double eagle. Adjourned.

In the House on the 7th the Speaker announced that in accordance with the authority given him on the 6th, he had administered the oath of office to Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. Mr. McComas, of Maryland, offered a resolution to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee to be governed by the rules of the last Congress. Mr. Breckenridge raised the "question of consideration" against the resolution, but the Speaker ruled that the question could not be raised, "because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the House." Mr. Breckenridge called attention to the fact that the resolution went further than that and provided for the adoption of a code of rules, but the Speaker maintained his position. Mr. Breckenridge appealed from the decision, but, after discussion, the Chair was sustained—yeas, 135; nays, 124—by a party vote. Mr. McComas then moved the previous question, and his resolution was adopted. The House then went into committee, but, pending consideration of the first paragraph of the Appropriation bill, the committee arose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 8th, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported back to the House, and passed. Several bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Crain, of Texas, providing that the terms of Congressmen shall begin on January 1st. Adjourned.

HORSE NOTES.

—The famous ex-queen of the turf, Miss Woodford, is now in foal this year.

—John Madden's fine two year old filly, Grace Ely, died at the Lexington course recently.

—Monon, blk. s., by Nutwood, died recently at Springfield, Ill, the property of J. V. Stryker.

—The spring meeting of the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Racing Association will occupy the first week in June.

—Colonel R. W. Simmons arrived in New Orleans on time to preside at the races the day before Christmas.

—McLaughlin surrendered the starter's flag at Clifton recently and Superintendent Clare officiated.

—The get of Forester ran first and second in the race for malden two year olds at Guttenburg on December 25.

—Edgemont and Terra Cotta have been retired permanently from the turf and both will be placed in the stud next year.

—The Turf Congress of the National Trotting Association will meet at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, on Wednesday, February 12.

—The spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, of Covington, Ky., will begin on Saturday, May 24, and end on Saturday, June 7.

—The Sire Brothers have shipped the b. g. The Item, record 2.25½, a black gelding and a gray mare to Mr. Fredericks, of Germany.

—Messrs. Pepper & Riley have renamed Elias Lawrence, their recent purchase, Melbourne, after their new stud farm.

—Mr. O. B. Hildreth, of Newton, Kansas, has sold Frank Morris, Cleopatra, Mo., the chestnut yearling colt Dewberry, by Astral-Cora by West Roxbury.

—King Crab ruptured a blood vessel at Clifton recently, and will be retired for the winter. He has been a great breadwinner for Mr. Cornhisen.

—The veteran General John E. Turner wrote happy greetings for the New Year, and reports all the horses in good shape, and that they are being jogged daily.

—The demand for Fayette Wilkes' get is such that Mr. Barney Treacy says the entire crop of 3-year-olds—his oldest at the farm—are sold, with the exception of one.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The Nicaragua Canal--Progress of the Work.

The formal opening of work on the Nicaragua Canal occurred on October 28. Since then the obstacles which had been placed in the way by an agreement with Costa Rica on the part of the canal company have been removed, and work is now being pushed on the railroad and telegraph lines to be constructed between Greytown and Castillo, a distance of about 55 miles. The route surveyed follows the course of the river, and along the line some 25 camps have been established, each camp averaging about 40 men. Ten miles of the telegraph line are completed, and the lower camps are in communication with headquarters on the bay below Greytown. The trail which these laborers are cutting is through a dense forest of hard wood trees, and their progress has not been rapid.

The buildings down on the Bay are occupied by the heads of departments and their assistants, also for storing supplies and for caring for the sick. The storehouse is three stories high and 50 by 140 feet in area. It is said to be the largest portable house ever shipped from any place. The hospital is the finest to be found south of New Orleans, and is under the care of Dr. J. Edward Stubbert. So far there has been but little sickness among the laborers, and but two deaths, and these resulted from accidents.

Greytown is situated on a low, sandy flat, and is surrounded by water on three sides. Water is taken from wells but a few feet in depth, and, to guard against sickness from the use of it, the Canal Company are laying water pipes from the Atlantic terminus of the canal to the Indian river. This will insure a plentiful supply of pure, wholesome water. Greytown presents a most dilapidated appearance, with its low, thatched roof buildings and irregular, grass-grown streets, the latter almost impassible at some points. The place has evidently been unshed since the beginning of the present century, and since then it has taken care of itself. Grog shops are numerous, and the hotels are unworthy of the name, but there are several large stores which have been doing a profitable business since the Canal Company began operations.

But few laborers have been contributed to the camps on the San Juan by Nicaragua. On the 15th nearly 100 negroes and Indians were detained at Castillo by the authorities, by orders from the Government at Managua. It was alleged that the men were runaways. Under the contract system which prevails in Nicaragua, laborers are paid on an average about 50 cents a day, and, as living is high, they are always in debt. These men were sent back, and it was boldly proclaimed in Castillo that no laborers should be allowed to pass that point. It was argued that the canal project was simply a scheme on the part of the United States to get possession of their country and thus add another star to its flag.

While there is an element in the country opposed to improvements, and who look with disfavor upon all newcomers—and the present Government is made up largely from this element—there are many influential persons in the country who desire that Nicaragua shall imitate the example of Honduras and Costa Rica, where a warm welcome awaits the foreigner from across the sea and the immigrant from the Northern States. They hope for a more advanced civilization and the dissolution of the bonds uniting the Church with State; they realize that no country is better fitted to support a large population of industrious and intelligent people; they know that Nicaragua possesses wonderful agricultural and mining resources and that its climate is healthful; they long for closer relations with the United States, and are anxious that measures shall be adopted to attract hither its industry and its capital.

It is rumored here in Managua that the canal may not be completed for some years. The concession granted by the Nicaragua Government is good for ten years, but in order to hold it for that length of time, the company is obliged to expend $2,000,000. As the canal people have recently purchased the line of steamers plying between Greytown and Granada, the rumors referred to seem to have some foundation. It is alleged that the railroad now in course of construction will be completed to Castillo with all possible despatch. The San Juan river up to Castillo is shallow at many points, and on this division the greatest difficulties will be met with. Above Castillo the San Juan is navigable for the largest vessels, except at two or three points, and the dredging and blasting required will not be formidable. At the last-named point the railway will make connection with a line of steamers. The route for these steamers will be up to Lake Nicaragua, through the lake to an isthmus which divides this lake from Managua, where a canal will be cut from one to the other, and thence the route will be across the last-named lake to a point near Momotombo, the present terminus of a railroad connecting with the Pacific. This will give complete inter-oceanic communication, and, after this communication has been established, the Canal Company will, it is alleged, give attention to the canal cutting on the eastern side from Castillo to Greytown.

There has been more or less rioting at Granada since Sunday last, when an election was held for municipal officers. Since 1866 Granada has had political control of the Nicaragua, and has contributed four Presidents in succession. The sudden death of President Carazo on August last brought Dr. Robert Sacasa, one of the Vice Presidents into power. He is a resident of Leon, and between Leon and Granada an old feud exists. The fact that none of his Cabinet advisors was called from Granada has caused much bitterness of feeling, and, at the election of Sunday last the Democratic and Constitutional parties came into conflict, which resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of several others. Rioting continued until November 21, when the railroad track at Granada was torn up. Soldiers were sent from Managua to quell the disturbance. This was finally accomplished but not until a number of the rioters had been shot and others arrested.

Economy as an Art.

Assuredly it is an art to economize—one which, like all talents, may be cultivated. Economy does not mean to pinch and to be stingy, in order to gratify an ambition to grow rich in worldly possessions. It does not demand a denial of moderate luxuries and the pleasures of a comfortable existence, so that dollar upon dollar can be laid aside. By no means; that would be parsimony. One may practice the strictest economy, and yet have plenty and be liberal. Prudence, and a judicious management of capital at hand, never making an expenditure recklessly, without reflection—this is what constitutes true economy. It is not so much the amount paid out, as for what purpose that sum, however small, has been spent. The great secret of success in practical economy lies in a careful consideration of petty expenses, and a rational distinction between what is essential and what superfluous. The smallest item should not be considered undeserving of recognition.

Under no circumstances should the expenses exceed the income. It is always more profitable to pay "spot cash" than to contract a debt, which should not be done unless it is absolutely unavoidable. Never should an indebtedness be incurred in anticipation of an expected gain. Expectations are not realizations; the debt is certain and must be met, but the gain—well, "there is many a slip.

Economy should be practiced in time of youth, its result to be prudently preserved for unforeseen sickness, need, misfortune, and inevitable feeble and helpless old age. Its observance calls for no peculiar trait of character in the individual; it simply requires determination and strength of will to resist selfish gratification. Further, it may demand education; that is, that the power of extravagant habit must be trained to succumb to the power of economic education.

The man of opulence, through whose hands pass hundreds and thousands of dollars daily, and the laborer who each day toils for his only dollar, both, in one form or another, practice economy. Though the former may have millions, the drain on his bank account is proportionately heavier. To a certain extent, he is bound to practice almost rigid economy in order to control the wealth he has amassed. It depends not upon how much we have, but how to keep together that which we possess.

Longfellow Remembered Him.

About 1856 an Englishman of letters, Mr. Kingston, visited this country While in Boston he took occasion to call upon Mr. Longfellow with letters introductory from a mutual acquaintance in England. As he describes the interview in his "Western Wanderings" it must have been very gratifying to the visitor.

"We were soon discussing books and writers of books, the leading spirits of our two great countries. After talking for a few minutes he stopped short and said: "I am certain of it—we have met before—many years ago, though.'

"When can that have been? I must own that I have no recollection of your countenance; but then, from being near sighted, countenances do not make much impression on me, I replied.

"Did you not cross from Ostend to London one night in September, 1842? and did you not spend the first part of it on deck, as the cabin was crowded? he asked.

"I am pretty certain I did, undoubtedly about that time; and I think I made a note in my diary that I had met on board a very agreeable American, with whom I had much conversation, but little thought I who it was!" I exclaimed, gratified at being so recollected."

NO MAN can be a rule for all other men in anything. Dispositions are different, circumstances are varied, and these must modify every life, and give it a character distinctively its own.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JAN. 16.

IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Twenty Thousand Idle Miners—Austin Corbin Forces the Market.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—It is a strange fact that 20,000 hard coal miners in this anthracite basin, nearly half of whom are idle, should be studying climatic changes, instead of being at work mining coal. Reports come up from tidewater that there is enough coal there to last a year if there is no more cold weather. A feeling of gloom pervades the entire region.

A well authenticated report prevails at the coal mines that Mr. Corbin has been rushing coal to market for a special purpose and that he intends cutting prices right and left. By underbidding the Lehigh Railroad company he succeeded in getting the contract to furnish the Manhattan elevated a supply of 225,000 tons for the coming year, and it is said that other large contracts will be issued in a similar manner, thus forcing a market and keeping a few collieries running by selling coal at a bare margin, in order to keep the rolling stock of the Reading Railroad company moving.

They Want Cold Weather.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 14.—In Plains township, a suburb of this city, nearly 2,000 miners and laborers have been idle since the middle of November, work having been entirely suspended in the mines of the Lehigh Valley company during that time. These include the Henry, Port Bowkley and Enterprise collieries. There is a strong apprehension that unless cold weather creates a firmer demand for anthracite, that a total suspension of all the mines will be ordered soon. The strikers at the Hillman Vein colliery are still out, their demand for a restoration of the 6 per cent. reduction recently made not having been complied with.

The Punxsutawney Evictions Begun.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Jan. 11.—The evictions began yesterday. Several families were ejected at Adrian and one Italian family at Waiston. The parties evicted took lodging with their friends, and their household effects were taken charge of by the miners' committees. No resistance was attempted, but it is expected that the Italians will resist and cause trouble today. The company gave the men the option of going to work at the old rates or be evicted. The men seem to prefer the latter. The miners' committee are making preparations to accommodate the homeless women and children.

Budding Out.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 9.—At the monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural society, the members reported that the fruit buds are pushing and in many instances are full almost to bursting. The peaches and cherries are particularly forward, and the members feared if this mild weather keeps up a week or ten days longer there would be no fruit next summer. A sudden change would kill all the buds, and even now they are in such a condition that a zero temperature would be fatal.

A Brakeman Killed.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 9.—Another fatality occurred at the foot of Gordon Plane, resulting in the instant death of a brakeman named David Slanker. He was in the act of coupling cars when he was caught between the engine and cars and crushed to death. Slanker was employed as a brakeman by the Philadelphia and Reading company for the past twenty-three years, and was considered one of the most careful men on the road. He was a married man and leaves a wife and five children.

Silver Mine in Northumberland.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 9.—Silver has been discovered in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland township. James Strauser, John Mintzer and Frank Music have leased the right to mine all minerals or metals found upon the lands. Surface quartz has been assayed and yields about $5 to the ton of silver. It is expected to grow richer below the surface.

Another Strike Probable.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Jan. 10.—At a conference between the operators of the Connellsville coke region and Knights of Labor leaders the workmen demanded an increase of wages ranging from 8 to 14 per cent. This demand so startled the operators that they adjourned the conference at once. If the men persist in their demand there will probably be another strike.

Aid for Williamsport's Flood Sufferers.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 13.—The Williamsport flood committee held a meeting to determine the disposition to be made of the remaining funds in their hands, amounting to about $15,000. The conclusion reached was that the money shall be given to the sufferers who have not heretofore had applications in and those whose applications were in but not acted upon.

Reading Train Crews Short.

PALO ALTO, Pa., Jan. 13.—Considerable difficulty, owing to the grip, is experienced in filling up the crews of the trains on the Reading railroad at this point, where most of the coal trains are made up. Dispatcher Priest reports fifty of his men ill, and he has been compelled to send to Pottsville and other points for train hands.

To Fight Applications for License.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 13.—The executive committee of the Union Prohibitory League met here to take steps to fight applications for license to be made in Chester county this spring. It was decided to secure a list of all the applicants in the county and the members of the league in all the districts should push the remonstrances forward.

Pale and Haggard Colored People.

BRISTOL, Pa., Jan. 13.—Many of the employes of the different mills in and about this place are down with the grip. The colored people are nearly all sufferers, and of the few such who are seen on the streets they present a pale and haggard appearance.

A FILIAL FAREWELL

Congress Pays Its Last Honors to the Father of the House.

THE FUNERAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

A Great Attendance of the Townsmen of the Departed Statesmen—Simple and Impressive Ceremonies in the House of Representatives at Washington—Mrs. Harrison Attends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has long borne the title of "father of the house of representatives," died here last night at 6:20.

Hon. William D. Kelley began life as a printer. He was born in Philadelphia in 1814. Having lost his father at an early age he first served an apprenticeship there in setting type, and then in the jewelry business in Boston, where, while still in his trade, he began to use his tongue and pen in public work. When he was 26 years old he returned to Philadelphia, studied law and began its practice, still continuing his literary pursuits. Mr. Kelley has served in many positions of trust. In 1845 he was made attorney general of his state and a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia in 1846. Until 1848 he was a Democrat and low tariff man, but joined the Republican party in 1854, and became a protectionist and Abolitionist. His first important work in his new field was an address on "Slavery in the Territories," which made him well known beyond the limits of his own state. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Lincoln, and was elected to congress, retaining his seat till his recent illness.

The Funeral at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The remains of the late Hon. William D. Kelley were viewed for the last time this morning by the members of the family and immediate friends at the residence of Mrs. Horstman, the daughter of the deceased, where the body was taken on its arrival from Washington on Saturday night.

The funeral cortege then proceeded to the First Unitarian church, Twenty-first and Chestnut streets, where the funeral services are at this hour in progress. The services are conducted by Rev. Dr. William H. Furness and Rev. Dr. May.

The church is crowded and the surrounding streets thronged with sorrowful friends of the dead statesman. The pall bearers consist entirely of the congressional committee from Washington.

The Funeral in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The religious services held in the hall of the house Saturday afternoon over the body of the late William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, were of a simple but impressive character, and occupied less than half an hour. There was neither music nor address.

The galleries of the chamber were crowded. Among those present were Mrs. Harrison, dressed in deep black, and escorted by Private Secretary Halford, and Mrs. Reed, the wife of the speaker, accompanied by her little daughter. Among the distinguished people occupying seats on the floor were Postmaster General Wanamaker, an old friend of Judge Kelley; Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who served for many years in congress with the deceased; Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney and Bourke Cockran. The attendance of members of the house was not large, but included those members, irrespective of party, who had long been associated with Judge Kelley in public life and had for years been reckoned among his personal friends.

A Sad Occasion.

The sadness of the occasion was not more easily read in the mourning cloth that covered the desk of the dead congressman than in the serious faces of those men who had known him so long and who feel his loss most keenly. The senators came in a few minutes before 12. Doorkeeper Bassett walked first, and then came Vice President Morton and Secretary McCook walking together, and then the senators in pairs. They were shown to seats well down in front. Mr. Morton was conducted to a seat beside Speaker Reed.

At the sharp sound of the speaker's gavel the audience arose and remained standing while the casket, carried by members of the Capitol police, was borne down the center aisle to the open space in front of the clerk's desk.

The Funeral Cortege.

Dr. Butler, chaplain of the senate, and Rev. Dr. Cuthbert led the way, the former repeating the solemn words beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life." The congressional escort followed and then was borne the body. The mourners were Mrs. Kelley, escorted by her eldest son; Mrs. Florence Kelley-Wischnowitzky, escorted by her brother, W. D. Kelley, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Horstman and their two daughters; Judge Kelley's private secretary, George O. Jones, of New York, and Robert P. Porter, who were present in the line at the invitation of the family. The casket, with long silver bars at the sides, was covered with black cloth and resting on it were a large wreath of white roses and lilies and crossed palms held together by a bow of white ribbon.

The Ceremonies.

Dr. Butler read the burial service and then offered a feeling and an eloquent prayer, in which he spoke of the long, eminent and honorable life of Judge Kelly. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Cuthbert, and then, the audience standing the while again, the body was borne from the chamber. A large crowd had collected at the east door, and all reverently uncovered as the body of the dead statesman was carried slowly down the long flight of stone steps and deposited in the hearse.

The family and the congressional escort took carriages and the procession moved to the Pennsylvania depot, where a special train awaited the funeral party.

A Cold Wave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Violent gales, accompanied be snow prevailed over the lower lake regions. The temperature has fallen from 30 to 40 degrees in the lower lake region, from 20 to 30 degrees in the Ohio, the cold wave extending over the west and gulf states, where the temperature has fallen from 10 to 20.

Eleven Killed and Fifty Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The signal corps station, Cairo, Ills., reports as follows: "Eleven killed, 50 wounded and 70 houses destroyed by tornado at Clinton, Ky."

A New Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Jan. 14.—The king has accepted the resignation of the ministry. Senhor Pimental has undertaken to form a new cabinet.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution calling for an inquiry into the alleged "blocks of five" letter.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate on the Butler bill providing for colored emigration from the southern states.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution reciting the newspaper report that Mr. Chambers, the United States district attorney at Indianapolis, had interfered in his official capacity to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley, on a charge of feloniously violating the election laws of Indiana at the last presidential election, and directing the attorney general to report what instructions the department of justice had issued to Chambers on the subject.

Mr. Edmunds offered a substitute as follows: "That the attorney general be and hereby is instructed to inform the senate what instructions, if any, the department of justice has given to S. N. Chambers, district attorney for the district of Indiana, on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley, or his exemption from arrest; and by what authority of law any such instructions have been given; and that copies of all such correspondence be transmitted to the senate."

The session was taken up in an acrimonious discussion of the subject between Messrs. Voorhees and Edmunds. Mr. Edmunds' substitute was finally carried by a vote of 31 to 24, and the senate adjourned.

The proceedings of the house were almost wholly devoted to consideration of District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The vice president laid before the senate a communication from the attorney general in response to the senate resolution adopted, in which he states that no instructions, oral or written, have been sent by the department of justices to District Attorney Chambers, of Indiana, in reference to the arrest of W. W. Dudley, and that no communication on the subject had been received from District Attorney Chambers. Referred to judiciary committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Adams, of Illinois, chairman of the Silcott investigating committee of the house, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill appropriating $75,000 for the purpose of supplying a deficiency in the appropriation for the pay and mileage of members and delegates occasioned by the recent defalcation in the office of sergeant-at-arms. Messrs. Hemphill, of South Carolina, and Holman, of Indiana, submitted minority reports.

A concurrent resolution for the printing of 25,000 copies of the address of Chief Justice Fuller on the occasion of the commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington was agreed to.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduced a joint resolution for the erection in the Capitol of a statue to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

In the senate Mr. Frye introduced a bill to place the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade, on an equality with those of other nations, and it was referred.

A resolution was agreed to directing the secretary of the treasury to send to the senate a copy of the report of W. H. Hepburn, commissioner of the treasury, concerning the methods of administering at the port of New York the laws regulating emigration.

Mr. Plumb addressed the senate on his resolution respecting the lease of the islands of St. Paul and St. George to the Alaska Commercial company, and requesting the secretary of the treasury not to make a further lease of such islands until further action by congress.

A ST. LOUIS CYCLONE.

Loss of Life and Property in a Sunday Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—This city was visited by a heavy rain and thunderstorm between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which assumed a cyclone form in a considerable portion. The track of the heaviest wind was through the central part of the city from a southerly direction to a little east of north. Several church steeples were damaged and one, that of the German Lutheran church on Fifteenth and Morgan streets, blown entirely off, almost down to its base. Many houses were unroofed, chimneys, walls, trees and telegraph poles blown down.

A report is current that great damage was done at Venice, Ills., just across the river from the north part of the city. All Western Union telegraph wires east and north were prostrated. The Postal company have been able to maintain communication with Chicago and the east by way of Kansas City.

Later—Three persons are reported killed by falling debris on Mound street near Tenth, in the northern part of the city, and two are reported killed at Venice, Ills.

The damage done by the storm cannot be estimated at this hour, but it will probably run as high as $100,000.

Brice Gets There.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The Democratic senatorial caucus met in the hall of the house of representatives at 7 p. m. last night. Senator Perry Adams, of Seneca county, was made chairman, and Representative John E. Monot secretary-in-chief

Following is the official vote: First ballot—Brice, 29; McMahon, 14; Thomas, 11; Seney, 2; Baker, 6; Hunt, 2; McSweeney, 4; Geddes, 2; Neal, 2; Outhwaite, 1. Second ballot—Brice, 53; McMahon, 13; Thomas, 3; Baker, 1; Seney, 2; Outhwaite, 1.

Liquor Dealers Help a Church.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 13.—The Liquor Dealers association, of this city, has contributed toward the liquidation of the debt of the Baptist church at Madison, Ind., the pastor of which, Rev. R. W. Christian, spoke throughout Pennsylvania against the prohibitory amendment. In return for this the liquor dealers of the state propose to wipe out the $800 debt on his church. Lancaster's share of the assessment was $15.

Charley Foster Nominated for Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus to nominate a candidate for United States senator was held last night and out of seventy-one Republican members fifty-nine attended, twelve being absent. The ballot for United States senator resulted: Foster, 55; Gibson, 4. The nomination was made unanimous.

Ohio's Democratic Governor Sworn In.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—Governor-elect James E. Campbell took the oath of office yesterday. His message to the general assembly is comparatively brief and touches upon a number of subjects of state and local interest.

Ike Weir Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The finish fight between Ike Weir and Billy Murphy, of Australia, at the California Athletic club last night, resulted in a victory for Murphy, Weir being knocked out in the fourteenth round.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following are among the postmasters nominated by the president: Hiram Brown, Chestertown, Md.; William W. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; James W. Bartlett, Duplestown, Pa.

JUSTICE BAFFLED.

Masterly Inactivity in Investigating the Kniffin Tragedy.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

All Concerned with the Case Charged with Blundering—None but Circumstantial Evidence Against Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell—An Indictment Doubtful—Information Reserved for the Grand Jury.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—The coroner's jury sauntered into the crowded court room marshalled by long whiskered and diminutive Coroner Bowers, and the farce of an examination into the murder of Myra Kniffin soon began. There was the usual crowd of spectators, which had filled up all the hard benches almost as soon as the big doors were sprung open, but interest in the inquest had died out to a great extent, as the authorities have stated that they do not propose to give any important testimony for Lawyers Barton and Beasley to get points from. They are evidently afraid of these two young lawyers, who made quite a reputation by getting Austin Wyatt off with ten years' imprisonment after he had been indicted for wilful murder.

Only Circumstantial Evidence.

The state will retain its more important information for the grand jury, but it is doubtful if they can secure an indictment.

"We have no evidence against Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell excepting of a circumstantial nature and I would not be surprised if they were acquitted," was the remark made by one on the inside; and as days pass it certainly grows plainer that the police have made a mistake in arresting the two persons whether they are innocent or guilty.

The Detectives Baffled.

The local detectives acknowledge virtually that they are baffled, but the board of freeholders, who govern the finances of the county, have as yet failed to offer a reward to induce detectives of experience and reputation to investigate the case.

One member of the board from a rural township expressed the sentiments of the freeholders when he said: "What do you take us for? It would be a pretty piece of business to offer $1,000 reward and have some fellow jump and collar it before the ink on the resolution was dry. No, sir, we are not built that way. If any one has information as to who killed Mrs. Kniffin they will give it up for nothing when they see that we are not to be worked."

Shifting the Blame.

This spirit of enterprise seems to fill the authorities, and although several detectives have been engaged on the case by the relatives of Miss Purcell, the police refuse to give them any information in their possession. The people blame the detectives for not unraveling the mystery, and they are said to blame the chief, who in turn thinks the mistakes were made by Police Justice Matheson, who passes the responsibility on young Prosecutor Stockton, and his ideas as to who made the blunder are not known, as the poor fellow is laid up at his home in Princeton with the grip.

Justice Matheson's Evidence.

Justice Matheson took the witness chair. He described his visit to the house on the morning of the murder and read from his notes what he had seen there. His testimony was principally of a corroborative character, excepting that he said that the matches he had found on the floor with the ends burned off were the same kind as those found in the match safes in the house. The face of the dead woman bore no signs of terror and her face was calm and peaceful, and there was no evidence of a struggle. The mouth looked red and swollen, as though a cloth gag had been placed in it, and the lips bore evidence of having been bruised without producing an abrasion. He then stated that the door back of the bed in the alcove room was ajar about two inches when he entered the room and that a hickory stick was lying on the floor. He then said that Dr. Shannon had advised Miss Purcell not to make a statement, and had said that she would be unable to do so within twenty-four hours. The justice then vehemently stated that every obstruction he had met with in the case came from Dr. Shannon, who had tried to balk them at every turn.

Dr. Kniffin Attempts Suicide.

TRENTON, Jan. 7.—Dr. A. S. Kniffin attempted to commit suicide at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. He used his pocket knife and cut a jagged gash about three inches long in the right side of the throat, which bled profusely. Before committing the deed, however, he took a heavy dose of aconite. The quantity probably saved his life, for a few minutes after he used the knife he threw the drug off.

Held on a Charge of Murder.

TRENTON, Jan. 9.—Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kniffin. They declined to make any statement and were committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Out on Bail.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—The two persons about whom all New Jersey is talking are free again and a bail bond of $20,000 in each case was deemed sufficient to answer for their appearance at the court when called upon. The bail was furnished by a contingent of citizens. Twenty-eight furnished security for Dr. Kniffin, while fourteen performed a like service for Miss Purcell. The date of hearing was set down as the second Tuesday of the present month, in the court of oyer and terminer.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—The Kniffin murder mystery is still unsolved and no new developments now seem possible unless one of the parties suspected of the murder should make a confession. Miss Emma Purcell, the doctor's fair young typewriter, is at her brother's farm, in Broadway, while Dr. Kniffin is still at the house where the murder was committed.

Derricks Blown Down.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 15.—Twelve thousand derricks were blown down in the Bradford field by the high winds which prevailed all day yesterday.

The Pope Has Influenza.

ROME, Jan. 15.—It is stated that the pope and eight of the cardinals of his household are suffering with influenza.

Alfonso Out of Danger.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The king is now pronounced out of danger.

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ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 25 p m
" " Harrisburg 3 30 a m
" " Montandon 5 36 a m
" " Williamsport 7 10 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 35 a m
" " Lock Haven 7 58 a m
" " Renovo 8 55 a m
arr at Erie 4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 4 30 a m
" Harrisburg 8 10 a m
" Montandon 10 12 a m
" Williamsport 11 10 a m
arr at Lock Haven 12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia 8 50 a m
" Harrisburg 12 15a m
" Montandon 2 03 a m
arr at Williamsport 3 05 p m
" Lock Haven 4 15 p m
" Renovo 5 15 p m
" Kane 9 10 p m

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11 50 p m
" " Harrisburg 3 45 p m
" " Montandon 5 54 p m
" " Williamsport 7 10 p m
" " Lock Haven 8 02 p m
arr at Renovo 9 00 p m

WMSPORT EXP leaves Philadelphia 5 34 a m
" " Harrisburg 7 30 a m
" " Montandon 9 34 a m
arrives at Williamsport 10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport Express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven 7 00 a m
" " Jersey Shore 7 35 a m
" " Williamsport 8 15 a m
" " Montandon 9 17 a m
arr at Harrisburg 11 30 a m
" Philadelphia 3 15 p m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane 6 25 a m
" Renovo 10 20 a m
" Lock Haven 11 15 a m
" Williamsport 12 20 p m
" Montandon 1 20 p m
arr at Harrisburg 3 13 p m
" Philadelphia 6 50 p m

RENOVO AC'N leaves Renovo 4 30 p m
" Lock Haven 5 35 p m
" Williamsport 6 40 p m
" Montandon 7 42 p m
arrives at Harrisburg 9 45 p m
" Philadelphia 4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 3 00 p m
" Renovo 10 30 p m
" Lock Haven 11 25 p m
" Williamsport 12 25 a m
" Montandon 1 29 a m
arr at Harrisburg 3 22 a m
" Philadelphia 6 56 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves Williamsport 1 30 a m
" Montandon 2 30 a m
arr at Harrisburg 4 30 a m
" Philadelphia 10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

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2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 42
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 35		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m. and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m. 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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MANY RAILROAD ELECTIONS HELD.

Reorganization of a Large Number of Pennsylvania Lines—The Court and the Stockholders Sustain the Corbin Administration—Wanamaker's Vote Rejected—Financial Condition of the Road

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Judge Hare in the court of common pleas No. 2 refused to issue an injunction restraining the Reading railroad "voting trust" from electing the president. The other questions of law raised were not decided.

Judge Hare's decision robbed the meeting of much of its interest. Simon P. Wolverton was made chairman, and William R. Taylor acted as secretary. President Corbin appeared on the platform and asked to be allowed to read the annual report himself. This was agreed to, and he was given loud cheers.

Business of the Road.

The receipts of the road for the year he stated at $19,018,613.71 and the expenses $10,918,697.61, making the earnings $8,869,426.28; from this are deducted rentals, interest and other expenses, making the net surplus $6,892,-786. The total tonnage for the year was 22,442,965, the proportion of operating expenses being 57 4-10 cents per ton, an increase of 4 6-10 cents per ton, the increase being due to expenses from the flood.

The gross receipts of the coal company were $17,818,225.82 and the expenditures $17,966,075.64, leaving a deficiency in operating of $147,849.82, and when to this is added the interest, it makes a total deficiency of $974,373.16. The inability of the coal company to earn its fixed charges is due, according to the report, to the decrease in the price of coal.

The Corbin Ticket Elected.

The secretary read a report from J. Pierpont Morgan and J. Lowber Welsh indorsing Mr. Corbin for re-election and his ticket. Mr. Rothermel, attorney for John Wanamaker, was on the platform and said that Mr. Wanamaker voted for Mr. Thomas Dolan for president. The vote was refused, because the majority of the trust voted for Mr. Corbin. Mr. Erwin, Mr. Rice and others voted for Dolan, but their votes were not taken. They entered a formal protest with the secretary.

The voting was then proceeded with, and after about an hour's time the judges announced that the Corbin ticket was elected by the following vote:

President—Austin Corbin, 786,809.

Directors—A. J. Antelo, 786,809; Thomas Cochran, 786,809; George DeB. Keim, 786,809; George F. Baer, 786,809; Samuel R. Shipley, 786,819, and Stephen A. Caldwell, 786,819.

Secretary—William R. Taylor, 786,819.

Treasurer—W. A. Church, 786,819.

The judges also announced that the opposition ticket received 10 votes.

The following officers were elected by the Reading Coal and Iron company: President, George de B. Keim; vice president, A. A. McLeod; directors, Austin Corbin, S. P. Wolverton, A. A. McLeod, W. G. Audenreid, George F. Baer, H. A. Dupont; secretary, F. P. Kaercher; treasurer, W. A. Church.

The Corbin ticket, with Austin Corbin, president; Howard Hancock, secretary, and John Welch, treasurer, was also elected by the following Reading branch roads: Reading and Columbia, East Pennsylvania, Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg, Chester and Delaware River, Allentown railroad, East Mahanoy, Schuylkill River West Side, Danville and Shamokin.

Other Railroad Elections.

Elections at other railroad meetings in this city resulted as follows.

Cambria and Clearfield Railroad—President, J. N. Du Barry; directors, John P. Green, Amos R. Little, Wistar Morris, William A. Patton, N. P. Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh.

Hanover and York Railroad—President, John S. Young; directors, J. N. Du Barry, P. H. Glatfelter, John P. Green, George D. Klinefelter, Amos R. Little, Wistar Morris, William A. Patton, Michael Schall, N. P. Shortridge, George P. Smyser, Henry D. Welsh.

McKeesport Railroad—President, J. N. Du Barry; directors, W. H. Barnes, John P. Green, Lewis Neilson, N. P. Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh.

Chestnut Hill Railroad—President, W. W. Colkett; directors, W. W. Colkett, C. Stuart Patterson, E. H. Weil, W. S. Wilson, Lewis Elkin, C. Howard Colkett, J. Sergeant Price, Charles C. Slifer, Samuel Y. Heilbner, Ellis Kirk Price, Charles Schaffer, H. Pratt McKean; secretary and treasurer, William P. Stephens.

North Pennsylvania Railroad—President, Edward C. Knight; directors, John Jordan, Jr., Ario Pardee, James H. Stevenson, Richard J. Dobbins, Charles A. Sparks, Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, Thomas McKean, John H. Michener, John R. Fell, Edward C. Knight, Jr., Peter C. Hollis.

Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad—President, Edward C. Knight; directors, John Jordan Jr., James H. Stevenson, Charles A. Sparks, Edward C. Knight, Jr., John R. Fell, Thomas McKean, Peter C. Hollis, G. J. Mitchell, Isaac Warner, Jr., I. Newton Evans, Samuel S. Thompson, Charles H. R. Triebels

Anthracite Coal and Improvement Company—Directors, Calvin Pardee, E. N. Frisbee, R. A. Wilder, F. H. Janiver, William Uhler, Israel W. Morris, Charles Wiston; secretary, D. G. Baird.

Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley—President, E. N. Frisbee; directors, E. N. Frisbee, A. R. Betts, Calvin Pardee, E. H. Janvier, Warren A. Wilbur, J. C. Bright, Guy E. Farquhar, Robert P. Linderman, W. C. Alderson; secretary, D. G. Baird.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal—President, E. P. Wilbur; directors, Charles E. Hartshorne, Robert H. Sayre, Victor E. Piollet, William H. Sayre, Robert Lockhart, James I. Blackslee, Howard Elmer, William Stevenson, John B. Garrett, Robert A. Lamberton, William Brockie, Albert Lewis: secretary, J. B. Fanshawe.

Loyalsock Railroad—President, Elisha P. Wilbur; directors, Charles Hartshorne, William C. Anderson, J. R. Fanshawe, Henry S. Drinker, William Stevenson, J. Raymond Claghorn; secretary, J. R. Fanshawe.

Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven—President, Benjamin H. Shoemaker; managers, Frederick Fraley, John W. Biddle, William Hacker, Alfred Jones, Josiah Jones James G. McCollin, Barclay R. Leeds, Philip C. Garrett, Thomas McKean, Redwood F. Warner.

Norristown Junction Railroad.

NORRISTOWN., Pa., Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norristown Junction Railroad company was held here and the following officers elected: President, John Slingluff; secretary and treasurer, Howard Boyd; directors, A. J. Antelo, Samuel R. Shipley, Thomas Cockran, George DeB. Keim, Stephen A. Caldwell and George F. Baer. The Perkiomen Railroad company's annual meeting was also held, and Col. James Boyd. president, and his former directors were re-elected.

NEWS BREVITIES.

F. W. Schwarte is the most formidable candidate for the St. Louis postmastership.

Aaron Claflin, brother of the late H. B. Claflin, died at New York.

It is understood at Vienna that the Russian government is about to acquire absolute command of the Bokharan army.

There will be seven legal hangings in South Carolina this month, two of them for burglary.

Israel Ufer, who was going away with a gold watch valued at $142, which he had bought on the instalment plan of Simon Moses, a Philadelphia jeweler, was captured by detectives at New York just as he was leaving for Europe,

Reports from Toronto, Canada, show an alarming increase of "la grippe" throughout the province.

Johann Strauss, the famous German composer, has been engaged to make a tour of the United States with his full band.

The elections for members of the German reichstag will be held on March 6.

Dispatches from Boston tell of the alarming increase of "la grippe" throughout New England.

Frank Knapp, the member of the Ohio legislature whose serious illness has been reported, is dead.

Gardner, who has been detained by the emigration commissioners at New York, on "suspicion" of being a pauper, has been freed, with his family, the board reversing its decision.

William H. McCurdy, for many years a prominent iron merchant in Cleveland, O., died of apoplexy.

Lady Douglass, relict of the late Sir James Douglass, first governor of British Columbia, died at Victoria, aged 78.

United States Senator Wilson was renominated to succeed himself by the Maryland Democratic caucus.

It is reported that the queen of England will spend a month at Hamburg in the spring.

Amzi S. Dodd, the well known expressman, died of brain fever at New York.

The senate committee on public buildings and grounds has agreed on these appropriations for public buildings: At Allegheny City, Pa., $250,000; at Beaver Falls, Pa., $50,000.

The Hazleton (Pa.) National bank, capital $10,000, has been authorized to begin business.

It is rumored that George Vanderbilt, the youngest son of William H., is engaged to marry Miss Mary Johnstone, of Annandale, S. C.

Rubenstein, the Russian pianist and composer, has a pension of 3,000 roubles from the czar.

Senator Stanford is one of the many public men who subscribe to newspaper clippings agencies.

Prince Kauananakoa, of the Hawaiian royal family, is traveling in Europe. He is accompanied by Prince Kechiou.

The late Dowager Empress Augusta was buried at Charlottenburg. The funeral was a great pageant, all planned to be a repetition of the funeral of the Emperor William.

Walker Blaine has the grip.

Democrats say there will be no bolt from the caucus nominee for United States senator in Ohio and that Brice will be elected.

Governor Toole, of Montana, declined to give certificates to the two senators elected by the Republican members of the legislature.

New York and Chicago presented their claims for the world's fair before the senatorial committee in Washingtan. Mr. Depew made the principal speech.

Dr. C. F. Stillman, who eloped with Miss Schaus, abducted his 10-year-old son from school at Plainfield, N. J.

The Maryland police sloop Daisy Archer bombarded an illegal oyster dredger in the Severn near Annapolis, and the dredger responded with rifle bullets, but finally surrendered after a long resistance.

Seth C. Walker, a well known Philadelphia wine merchant, shot himself to death. The suicide is attributed to dyspepsia and business depression.

Philip Dillon, president of the Brass Molders' union of the United States, and a prominent inventor, died suddenly in Savannah.

Six prisoners, one of them condemned for murder, escaped from the county jail at San Francisco.

Thomas Welles-Barke, the Bowman Creek hermit, died at Beaumont, a small village in the wilds of Wyoming county, Pa. He was 76 years of age. For thirty years he lived with his two sons, who were mutes, in a dugout hut on the banks of Bowman's creek, in the dense woods of North Mountain.

Amos A. Lincoln, a poor Philadelphian, generously gave nearly two pounds of blood at the New York hospital on Saturday to save the life of Lizzie Cunningham, who was found asphyxiated by gas in her room. The defibrinating method was used.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The market was dull. Pennsylvania was firm. Lehigh Valley was unchanged. Lehigh Navigation advanced. Reading declined early in the day, but afterwards recovered its loss. The preference income bonds were weak, but this afternoon they rallied.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	52⅝	Reading g. m. 4s.	85
N. Pac. com	30	Reading 1st pf. 5s.	69⅛
N. Pac. pf.	73⅛	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	48⅛
Pennsylvania	53⅛	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	40⅝
Reading	18¼	H. and B. T. com.	—
Lehigh Nav.	52⅛	H. and B. T. pf.	—
St. Paul	68¾	W. N. Y. and P.	8¼

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—State and western flour easy; low extras, $2.35@2.85; city mills, $4.35@4.55; city mills patents, $4.65@5.35; winter wheats, low grades, $2.75@2.85; fair to fancy, $3@4.50; patents, $4.15@5.

Wheat—Very dull and steady; No. 2 red, January, 86¼c.; February, 87@87⅛c.; March, 88¼c.; May, 88 13-16@88⅞c.

Barley—Quiet.

Corn—Easier and dull; mixed western, 28@41c.

Oats—Quiet and firmer; state, 28½@34c.; western, 27@34c.

Beef—Strong; $7.75@8; extra mess, $7.

Pork—Firm and quiet; new mess, $10.50@11; old mess, $9.75@10.25; extra prime, $9.25@9.75.

Lard—Easy and quiet; steam rendered, $6.15.

Eggs—Strong; state and Pennsylvania, 17½c.; western, 17@17½c.; southern, 16@17½c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Oil opened at $1.04¾ and closed at $1.04¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The market opened at $1.04¾ and closed at $1.04¼.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Petroleum is dull, but steadily held. Market opened at $1.05; sold at $1.04¼, and at noon closed at $1.04.

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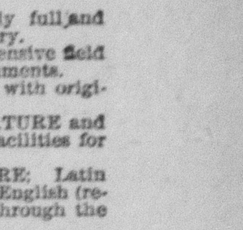
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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Surprises o Religion," Preached in Vienna, Austria.

TEXT: "*Behold, the half was not told me.*"—I Kings x., 7.

Appearing before you to-day, my mind yet agitated with the scenery of the Holy Land, from which we have just arrived, you will expect me to revert to some of the scenes once enacted there. Mark a circle around Lake Galilee, and another circle around Jerusalem, and you describe the two regions in which cluster memories of more events than in any other two circles. Jerusalem was a spell of fascination that will hold me the rest of my life. Solomon had resolved that that city should be the center of all sacred, regal and commercial magnificence. He set himself to work, and monopolized the surrounding desert as a highway for his caravans. He built the city of Palmyra around one of the principal wells of the east, so that all the long trains of merchandise from the east were obliged to stop there, pay toll and leave part of their wealth in the hands of Solomon's merchants. He manned the fortress Thapsacus at the chief ford of the Euphrates, and put under guard everything that passed there. The three great products of Palestine—wine pressed from the richest clusters and celebrated all the world over; oil, which in that hot country is the entire substitute for butter and lard, and was pressed from the olive branches until every tree in the country became an oil well; and honey, which was the entire substitute for sugar—these three great products of the country Solomon exported, and received in return fruits and precious woods and the animals of every clime.

He went down to Ezion-geber and ordered a fleet of ships to be constructed, oversaw the workmen, and watched the launching of the flotilla which was to go out on more than a year's voyage, to bring home the wealth of the then known world. He heard that the Egyptian horses were large and swift, and long maned and round limbed, and he resolved to purchase them, giving eighty-five dollars apiece for them, putting the best of these horses in his own stall and selling the surplus to foreign potentates at great profit.

He heard that there was the best of timber on Mount Lebanon, and he sent out one hundred and eighty thousand men to hew down the forest and drag the timber through the mountain gorges, to construct it into rafts to be floated to Joppa, and from thence to be drawn by ox teams twenty-five miles across the land to Jerusalem. He heard that there were beautiful flowers in other lands. He sent for them, planted them in his own gardens, and to this very day there are flowers found in the ruins of that city such as are to be found in no other part of Palestine, the lineal descendants of the very flowers that Solomon planted. He heard that in foreign groves there were birds of richest voice and most luxuriant wing. He sent out people to catch them, and bring them there, and he put them into his cages.

Stand back now and see this long train of camels coming up to the King's gate, and the ox trains from Egypt, gold and silver and precious stones, and beasts of every hoof, and birds of every wing, and fish of every scale! See the peacocks strut under the cedars, and the horsemen run, and the chariots wheel! Hark to the orchestra! Gaze upon the dance! Not stopping to look into the wonders of the temple, step right on to the causeway, and pass up to Solomon's palace.

Here we find ourselves amid a collection of buildings on which the King had lavished the wealth of many empires. The genius of Hiram, the architect, and of the other artists is here seen in the long line of corridors and the suspended gallery and the approach to the throne. Traceried window opposite traceried window. Bronzed ornaments bursting into lotus and lily and pomegranate. Chapiters surrounded by network of leaves in which imitation fruit seemed suspended as in hanging baskets. Three branches—so Josephus tells us—three branches sculptured on the marble, so thin and subtle that even the leaves seemed to quiver. A laver capable of holding five hundred barrels of water on six hundred brazen ox heads, which gushed with water and filled the whole place with coolness and crystalline brightness and musical plash. Ten tables chased with chariot wheel and lion and cherubim. Solomon sat on a throne of ivory. At the seating place of the throne, on each end of the steps, a brazen lion. Why, my friends, in that place they trimmed their candles with snuffers of gold, and they cut their fruits with knives of gold, and they washed their hands in basins of gold, and they scooped out the ashes with shovels of gold, and they stirred the altar fires with tongs of gold. Gold reflected in the water! Gold flashing from the apparel! Gold blazing in the crown! Gold! gold, gold!

Of course the news of the affluence of that place went out everywhere by every caravan and by wing of every ship, until soon the streets of Jerusalem are crowded with curiosity seekers. What is that long procession approaching Jerusalem? I think from the pomp of it there must be royalty in the train. I smell the breath of the spices which are brought as presents, and I hear the shout of the drivers, and I see the dust covered caravan showing that they come from far away. Cry the news up to the palace. The Queen of Sheba advances. Let all the people come out to see. Let the mighty men of the land come out on the palace corridors. Let Solomon come down the stairs of the palace before the Queen has alighted. Shake out the cinnamon, and the saffron, and the calamus, and the frankincense and pass it into the treasure house. Take up the diamonds until they glitter in the sun.

The Queen of Sheba alights. She enters the palace. She washes at the bath. She sits down at the banquet. The cup bearers bow. The meat smokes. The music trembles in the flash of the waters from the molten sea. Then she rises from the banquet, and walks through the conservatories, and gazes on the architecture, and she asks Solomon many strange questions, and she learns about the religion of the Hebrews, and she then and there becomes a servant of the Lord God.

She is overwhelmed. She begins to think that all the spices she brought, and all the precious woods which are intended to be turned into harps and psalteries and into railings for the causeway between the temple and the palace, and the one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in money—she begins to think that all these presents amount to nothing in such a place, and she is almost ashamed that she has brought them, and she says within herself: "I heard a great deal about this place, and about this wonderful religion of the Hebrews, but I find it far beyond my highest anticipations. I must add more than fifty per cent. to what has been related. It exceeds everything that I could have expected. The half—the half was not told me."

Learn from this subject what a beautiful thing it is when social position and wealth surrender themselves to God. When religion comes to a neighborhood, the first to receive it are the women. Some men say it is because they are weak minded. I say it is because they have quicker perception of what is right, more ardent affection and capacity for sublimer emotion. After the women have received the Gospel then all the distressed and the poor of both sexes, those who have no friends, accept Jesus. Last of all come the greatly prospered. Alas, that it is so!

If there are those who have been favored of fortune, or, as I might better put it, favored of God, surrender all you have and all you expect to be to the Lord, who blessed this Queen of Sheba. Certainly you are not ashamed to be found in this Queen's company. I am glad that Christ has had His imperial friends in all ages—Elizabeth Christina, Queen of Prussia, Maria Feodorovna, Queen of Russia, Marie, Empress of France; Helena, the imperial mother of Constantine; Arcadia, from her great fortunes, building public baths in Constantinople and toiling for the alleviation of the masses; Queen Clotilda, leading her husband and three thousand of his armed warriors to Christian baptism; Elizabeth, of Burgundy, giving her jeweled glove to a beggar and scattering great fortunes among the distressed; Prince Albert singing "Rock of Ages" in Windsor Castle, and Queen Victoria, incognita, reading the Scriptures to a dying pauper.

I bless God that the day is coming when royalty will bring all its thrones, and music all its harmonies, and painting all its pictures, and sculpture all its statuary, and architecture all its pillars, and conquest all its scepters, and the Queens of the earth, in long line of advance, frankincense filling the air and the camels laden with gold, shall approach Jerusalem, and the gates shall be hoisted, and the great burden of splendor shall be lifted into the palace of this greater than Solomon.

Again, my subject teaches me what is earnestness in the search of truth. Do you know where Sheba was? It was in Abyssinia, or some say in the southern part of Arabia Felix. In either case it was a great way off from Jerusalem. To get from there to Jerusalem she had to cross a country infested with bandits, and go across blistering deserts. Why did not the Queen of Sheba stay at home and send a committee to inquire about this new religion, and have the delegates report in regard to that religion and wealth of King Solomon? She wanted to see for herself, and hear for herself. She could not do this by work of committee. She felt she had a soul worth ten thousand kingdoms like Sheba, and she wanted a robe richer than any woven by Oriental shuttles, and she wanted a crown set with the jewels of eternity. Bring out the camels. Put on the spices. Gather up the jewels of the throne and put them on the caravan. Start now; no time to be lost. Goad on the camels. When I see that caravan, dust covered, weary and exhausted, trudging on across the desert and among the bandits until it reaches Jerusalem, I say. "There is an earnest seeker after the truth."

But there are a great many who do not act in that way. They all want to get the truth, but they want the truth to come to them; they do not want to go to it. There are people who fold their arms and say: "I am ready to become a Christian at any time, if I am to be saved I shall be saved, and if I am to be lost I shall be lost." But Jerusalem will never come to you; you must go to Jerusalem. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ will not come to you; you must go and get religion. Bring out the camels; put on all the sweet spices, all the treasures of the heart's affection. Start for the throne. Go in and hear the waters of salvation dashing in fountains all around about the throne. Sit down at the banquet—the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly Eshcol, the angels of God the cup bearers. Goad on the camels. The Bible declares it: "The Queen of the south"—that is, this very woman I am speaking of—"the Queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it; for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and, behold! a greater than Solomon is here." What infatuation the sitting down in idleness expecting to be saved. "Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Ask, and it shall be given you, seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you." Take the Kingdom of Heaven by violence. Urge on the camels!

Again, my subject impresses me with the fact that religion is a surprise to any one that gets it. This story of the new religion in Jerusalem, and of the glory of King Solomon, who was a type of Christ—that story rolled on and on, and was told by every traveler coming back from Jerusalem. The news goes on the wing of every ship and with every caravan, and you know a story enlarges as it is retold, and by the time that story gets down into the southern part of Arabia Felix and the Queen of Sheba hears it, it must be a tremendous story. And yet this Queen declares in regard to it, although she had heard so much and had her anticipations raised so high, the half—the half was not told her.

So religion is always a surprise to any one that gets it. The story of grace—an old story. Apostles preached it with rattle of chain, martyrs declared it with arm of fire; deathbeds have affirmed it with visions of glory, and ministers of religion have sounded it through the lanes, and the highways, and the chapels, and the cathedrals. It has been cut into stone with chisel, and spread on the canvas with pencil; and it has been recited in the doxology of great congregations. And yet when a man first comes to look on the palace of God's mercy, and to see the royalty of Christ, and the wealth of this banquet, and the luxuriance of His attendants, and the loveliness of His face, and the joy of His service, he exclaims with prayers, with tears, with sighs, with triumphs: "The half—the half was not told me!"

I appeal to those who are Christians. Compare the idea you had of the joy of the Christian life before you became a Christian with the appreciation of that joy you have now since you have become a Christian, and you are willing to attest before angels and men that you never, in the days of your spiritual bondage, had any appreciation of what was to come. You are ready to-day to answer and say in regard to the discoveries you have made of the mercy and the grace and the goodness of God: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Well, we hear a great deal about the good time that is coming to this world when it is to be girded with salvation. Holiness on the bells of the horses. The lion's mane patted by the hand of a babe. Ships of Tarshish bringing cargoes for Jesus, and the hard, dry, barren, winter bleached, storm scarred, thunder split rock breaking into floods of bright water. Deserts into which dromedaries thrust their nostrils, because they were afraid of the simoon—deserts blooming into carnation roses and silver tipped lilies.

It is the old story. Everybody tells it. Isaiah told it, John told it, Paul told it, Ezekiel told it, Luther told it, Calvin told it, John Milton told it—everybody tells it; and yet—and yet when the midnight shall fly the hills, and Christ shall marshal His great army, and China, dashing her idols into the dust, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and India, destroying her Juggernaut and snatching up her little children from the Ganges, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and vine covered Italy, and wheat crowned Russia, and all the nations of the earth shall hear the voice of God and fall into line; then the Church, which has been toiling and struggling through the centuries, robed and garlanded like a bride adorned for her husband, shall put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord the King and say: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Well, there is coming a greater surprise to every Christian—a greater surprise than anything I have depicted. Heaven is an old story. Everybody talks about it. There is hardly a hymn in the hymn book that does not refer to it. Children read about it in their Sabbath-school books. Aged men put on their spectacles to study it. We say it is a harbor from the storm. We call it home. We say it is the house of many mansions. We weave together all sweet, beautiful, delicate, exhilarant words; we weave them into letters, and then we spell it out in rose and lily and amaranth. And yet that place is going to be a surprise to the most intelligent Christian. Like the Queen of Sheba, the report has come to us from the far country, and many of us have started. It is a desert march, but we urge on the camels. What though our feet be blistered with the way? We are hastening to the palace. We take all our loves and hopes and Christian ambitions, as frankincense and myrrh and cassia, to the great King. We must not rest. We must not halt. The night is coming on, and it is not safe out here in the desert. Urge on the camels. I see the domes against the sky, and the houses of Lebanon and the temples and the gardens. See the fountains dance in the sun and the gates flash as they open to let in the poor pilgrims.

Send the word up to the palace that we are coming, and that we are weary of the march of the desert. The King will come out and say: "Welcome to the palace; baths in these waters, recline on these banks. Take this cinnamon and frankincense and myrrh and put it upon a censer and swing it before the altar." And yet, my friends, when heaven bursts upon us it will be a greater surprise than that—Jesus on the throne, and we made like Him! All our Christian friends surrounding us in glory! All our sorrows and tears and sins gone by forever! The thousands of thousands, the one hundred and forty and four thousand, the great multitudes that no man can number, will cry, world without end: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Tea-Chests, Teas and Tea-Making.

In a letter from China a correspondent says. "The manufacture of tea-chests being peculiarly Chinese, is of itself a curiosity. In the course of construction, each chest passes through many hands. Each person employed has a specific part to perform, such as sawing the rough boards, dressing them, nailing the box together, lining it with paper and then with lead. When it comes to the painting, there are as many different painters employed as there are shades in the coloring; one applying his color or particular part of the ornamentation, and then passing the chest on to his next neighbor, and in turn to the next—and so the box is made, lined and painted in an incredibly short time. The "tasting room" at the Tes Hong is an interesting place to visit. Here we saw a thousand "musters" of tea. A muster, by the way, is about a pound a tea. The taster weighs an equal quantity of tea from eight or ten different musters, and puts each by itself in a china mug. Boiling water is poured on and the tea steeped for five minutes by the glass. It is then poured off into cups, and the leaves placed on wooden trays. By the taste, color, aroma and strength of the liquid, and the condition of the steeped leaves, the quality is determined. An expert taster commands a large salary, and upon his judgment hangs the fortune of the Chinese tea merchant. Of the different teas we tasted, we thought the Flowery Picul the finest. It is a high-priced tea, which we never see in America. It sells for $16 a pound. The next best for a cup of afternoon tea, the time when you want the best, was the Fouchong, No. 1. This is $3 a pound. There are teas in China which sells for $100 a pound, but they are the product of very old and celebrated nurseries, and find their way only to the tables of the Emperor and the Lord High functionaries. The Japanese makes tea in a charming way—charming, that is to say to the drinker who does not wish to shut her eyes for twenty-four hours after taking a cup of it. Water is always kept ready for tea-making, and when any one calls, a cup of the steaming beverage is set before the guest after it has been boiled exactly thirty seconds. Unless you have tried the experiment, you have no idea of the superior flavor of tea poured off the instant the boiling water touches it."

Protecting the Plate Glass.

Passing along Dearborn street, yesterday, says a writer in the Chicago *Journal*, I saw a crowd watching closely the placing in position of some enormous panes of glass in a handsome new building. The glass was the best French plate, and the workmen handled it as carefully as if it were worth something more than a week's wages. The task of putting it in place was no sooner completed than one of the workmen grabbed a pot of whiting and with a big brush daubed a lot of meaningless marks on it. I thought it about as silly a thing as a man could do, and with the usual reportorial curiosity asked the foreman why he allowed it. The answer was a crusher. "Why," said he, "we have to mark them that way or they'd be smashed in no time." My look of amazement doubtless prompted him to further explanation, for he said: "You see, the workmen around a new building get in the custom of shoving lumber, etc., through the open sash before the glass is put in. They would continue to do it even after the glass is in if we didn't do something to attract their attention. That's the reason you always see new windows daubed with glaring white marks. Even if a careless workman does start to shove a stick of timber through a costly plate of glass he will stop short when his eye catches the danger sign. That white mark is just a signal which says: 'Look out; you'll break me if you are not careful.'"

Vanderbilt's New Palace.

George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest of the sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is determined, in addition to his well-known palace in New York, to have the most magnificent private park and the lordliest country estate in America. To that end he has recently bought at a cost of $310,000 nearly five thousand acres lying just outside of Asheville, N. C. His landscape gardener is already at work laying out and beautifying these extensive grounds at an expense of $300,000 more. His architect is busy preparing the plans for a lordly pleasure house, like an old style French chateau, which will cost an additional $400,000. His model stables, which will be scattered over the 5000 acres, for the purpose of housing thousands of horses and cattle of the very bluest of blue bovine blood, will cost, it is said, at least $200,000 more. So that the estimated cost already foots up the magnificent sum of $1,200,000.

The shortest distance from the stately entrance gates to the still statelier mansion of the lord of this vast estate will be four miles by a magnificent roadway sixty feet wide, and it is said that there will be more than fifty miles of macadamized roads within the grounds.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The milk supply of New York city affords an income to the farmers furnishing it of $10,000,000 at 2¼ cents per quart. Over 200,000 cows are milked to obtain this supply, and $60,000,000 of capital is invested, exclusive of the railroads and of dealers. Milk is drawn from five States, and some of it is hauled 300 miles by the railroads.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has, during the eighty-one years of its existence, issued from its London house alone 29,000,000 complete Bibles, nearly 32,000,000 New Testaments and 11,845,000 portions of the Bible. This makes a total of 72,500,000 books issued from the London headquarters.

Glimpses of Cloudland.

BY MABLE SMITHSON.

There is scarcely any one who has not passed many a happy hour, looking up at the skies, and wondering at the never-ending changes in the beautiful cloud-scenery.

What lovely colors are seen there! Such delicate blue and rose and creamy white, besides the hundred shades of gold and crimson which paint the western sky at sunset. What other book is there in which the pictures move on by themselves, each scene giving place to another, before we have had time to tire of it, and without our having the trouble of turning the leaves. Besides that, every looker-on can make up stories to suit himself about the great castles and towers; the long-haired ladies, flying away from polar-bears who sit upon their hind legs and stretch out their paws, the old men leaning on gate posts; the soldiers on horseback galloping off to the wars; the burning houses; the great forests; the snow capped mountains; the ships among ice-bergs; the terrible sea monsters lashing their tails; the kings and queens on thrones; the little boys eating pudding; the monkeys riding on elephants and waving flags a kangaroos; the giants heads with gaping mouths and queerly shaped noses; the fairies dancing hand in hand; the fountains spouting roses and pop-corn balls; the good old Santa Claus dashing along over snow banks in wonderful looking sleighs; the miles and miles of golden deserts with pyramids and camels; the glistening palaces all red and silver; and so on forever and ever, there is no end to the cloud-pictures, and any one who has patience and a pair of sharp eyes, may see in the skies as pretty stories as ever were written.

"Oh, how nice it would be to put on wings and go up and sit on that soft fluffy hill and see the pictures closer!"

Not so nice as it seems, perhaps, for that fluffy hill is made of *water*, and is as wet as a *sea fog*. Any one who has seen a steam engine knows that the fire is there to heat the water, and that that makes *steam*, to set the machinery going. Now when the steam escapes into the cooler air, it forms into great white puffs and is then a sort of make believe cloud, for a real one is formed in much the same way. The sun warms the earth, making the thin wet vapor rise from lakes and rivers, and when so much of this vapor has crowded together in one spot in the sky that we can see it, we call it *mist*; then, the cool air round *condenses* it, that is, it makes it squeeze itself up into little balls so small that we could not make them out, and so many that we could not count them even if we were up among the clouds themselves.

The warm vapor rising from the earth keeps the clouds up in the sky, where they go drifting about and making themselves into pictures, but the more the tiny balls or particles squeeze up together, the wetter and heavier the clouds become, until at last they fall in millions and millions of little drops, when they reach earth, umbrellas are opened, windows are closed, and every one says, "What a shower!" Grand and terrible storms take place when two rain-clouds strike against each other, and thunder and lightning are caused by the electricity which is in them.

Any one who asks what electricity is will be told that even the wisest men cannot explain exactly what it *is*, but that every one knows what it *does*.

It is that wonderful power that sends messages all round the world on wires, that lights our streets so much better than gas does, that rings bells to warn us when robbers are breaking in, and that is going to move ships and trains of cars, and do all kinds of things for us when we get to know it better.

The bright sparks that fly out of an electric machine, with a clicking sound are produced in the same way as the lightning, that is by the sudden meeting of the two opposite kinds of electricity. When two different kinds of clouds meet, the electric fluid runs from one to the other with the loud report and bright flash called Thunder and Lightning.

We do not hear the clap until after we have seen the flash although the two take place at the same instant, and this is because the *sound* takes longer to travel through the air than light does. Just before the storm, the clouds grow dark and angry-looking, crowding together as if preparing for a fight, while single ones are seen scudding about like scouts on the lookout for the enemy.

Soon, low rumblings heard from some far off part of the sky battle-field tell that the fight is beginning—the sounds grow louder and louder as the foe comes nearer until with a fearful shock the two cloud armies meet; then follow deafening roars and blinding flashes as if from a hundred cannon-mouths, rain and hail come rattling and pouring down, the wind blows furiously and for a time all is darkness and confusion. By degrees, however, the thunder-claps grow fainter and fainter, until the sound dies away in the distance, the lightning ceases, the dark clouds separate and float slowly off, and in their place we see the bright blue sunlit sky, and we know that the "battle of the clouds" is over.

A Tree's Record of its Life.

It is not known to everyone that a tree keeps a record within its stem of the character of each successive season since it began its growth. If a peach tree, for instance, be examined after it has been cut down, the ring of wood formed in each year will show by its amount whether the Summer of that year was warm or dry, or otherwise favorable or adverse; and by the condition of the wood, the character of the Winter will be denoted. Severe early frost will leave a layer of soft, decaying wood; and later frosts will be indicated by a change of color, if nothing more. If a Summer has been so dry as to cause total rest between the growth of June and September, the annual ring for that year will be a double one, and sometimes barely distinguishable as one, but liable to be taken, by a not very close observer, for two years' growth.

REFLECTION increases the vigor of the mind as exercise does the strength of the body.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JANUARY 19, 1890.

The Song of Zachariaa

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 1 : 67-80. Memory verses, 76, 79.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Saviour's Glories Foretold.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. As Wrought out by the Father, vs. 67-70.
2. As Experienced by the Redeemed, vs. 71-75.
3. As Set Forth by His Herald, vs. 76-80.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways.*—Luke 1 : 76.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 1 : 67-80. The song of Zacharias.
T.—Isa. 32 : 1-8. Messiah's glories foretold.
W.—Isa. 35 : 1-10. Messiah's glories foretold.
T.—Isa. 40 : 1-11. Messiah's glories foretold.
F.—Isa. 42 : 1-16. Messiah's glories foretold.
S.—Isa. 53 : 1-12. Messiah's glories foretold.
S.—Isa. 55 : 1-13. Messiah's glories foretold.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. AS WROUGHT OUT BY THE FATHER.

I. People Redeemed:
He hath....wrought redemption for his people (68).
He hath sent redemption unto his people (Psa. 111 : 9).
Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law (Gal. 3 : 13).
That he might redeem us from all iniquity (Titus 2 : 14).
And didst purchase unto God with thy blood men (Rev. 5 ; 9).

II. Salvation Secured:
He....hath raised up a horn of salvation (68, 69).
Mine horn is exalted in the Lord (1 Sam. 2 : 1).
My shield, and the horn of my salvation (2 Sam. 22 : 3).
In my name shall his horn be exalted (Psa. 89 : 24).
There will I make the horn of David to bud (Psa. 132 : 17).

III. Promises Fulfilled:
As he spake by the mouth of her holy prophets (70).
God is not a man, that he should lie (Num. 23: 19).
There failed not aught;....all came to pass (Josh. 21: 45).
There hath not failed one word of all his good promise (1 Kings 8: 56.)
God, who cannot lie (Titus 1: 2).

1. "Zacharias was filled with the Holy Ghost." (1) The devout priest; (2) The divine spirit; (3) The prophetic endowment.
2. "He hath visited and wrought redemption for his people." (1) Jehovah's people; (2) Jehovah's visitations; (3) Jehovah's deeds; (4) Jehovah's redemption.
3. "And hath raised up a horn of salvation for us." (1) Jehovah at work; (2) Salvation secured; (3) Humanity blessed.

II. AS EXPERIENCED BY THE REDEEMED.

I. Saved From Enemies:
Salvation from our enemies (71).
Thine enemies shall submit themselves unto thee (Deut. 33: 29).
They shall rule over their oppressors (Isa. 14: 2).
The last enemy that shall be abolished is death (1 Cor. 15: 26).
Resist the devil, and he will flee from you (Jas. 4: 7).

II. Encircled with Mercy:
To shew mercy (72).
Mercy shall compass him about (Psa. 32: 10).
He hath remembered his mercy (Psa. 98: 3).
I will surely have mercy upon him (Jer. 31; 20).
God, being rich in mercy....quickened us (Eph. 2: 4, 5).

I. Serving without Fear:
That we....should serve him without fear (74).
Fear not, little flock (Luke 12: 32).
Ye received not the spirit of bondage again unto fear (Rom. 8: 15).
God gave us not a spirit of fearfulness (2 Tim. 1: 7).
Perfect love casteth out fear (1 John 4: 18).

1. "Salvation from our enemies." (1) Man's many enemies; (2) Man's complete salvation.—(1) Antagonism; (2) Suffering; (3) Salvation.
2. "That we....should serve him without fear." (1) Service from man: (2) Service to God; (3) Service without fear.
3. "In holiness....before him all our days." (1) Serving before God; (2) Serving in holiness; (3) Serving to the end.

III. AS SET FORTH BY HIS HERALD.

I. He is the Most High:
Thou,....the prophet of the most high (76).
His name shall be,....Mighty God, Everlasting Father (Isa. 9: 6).
They shall call his name Immanuel: ....God with us (Matt. 1: 23).
The Word was God....The Word became flesh John 1: 1, 14).
My Lord and my God (John 20: 28).

II. He is the Dayspring:
The dayspring from on high shall visit us (78).
There shall come forth a star out of Jacob (Num. 24: 17).
The people....in darkness have seen a great light (Isa. 9: 2).
Unto you....shall the sun of righteousness arise (Mal. 4: 2).
I am the light of the world (John 8: 12).

III. He is the Guide:
To guide our feet (79).
He will be our guide even unto death (Psa. 48: 14).
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel (Psa. 73: 24).
The Lord shall guide thee continually (Isa. 58: 11).
Thou art the guide of my youth (Jer. 3: 4).

1. "To make ready his ways." (1) The coming king; (2) The unprepared ways; (3) The appointed pioneer.
2. "To give knowledge of salvation." (1) A benighted world; (2) An enlightening messenger.
3. "The dayspring from on high shall visit us." (1) Spiritual darkness; (2) Spiritual dawn.—Prevailing darkness; (2) Coming day.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST IN PROPHECY.

The seed of the woman (Gen. 3 : 15; Gal. 4 : 4).
The seed of Abraham (Gen. 17 : 7; 22 : 18; Gal. 3 : 16).
The seed of David (Psa. 132 : 11; Acts 13 : 23).
The Son of God (Psa. 2 : 7; Luke 1 : 32, 35).
Called Immanuel (Isa. 7 : 14; Matt. 1 : 22, 23).
Preceded by a herald (Isa. 40 :3; Matt. 3 : 1, 3).
A zealous worker (Psa. 69 : 9; John 2 : 17).
A lowly one (Isa. 42 : 2; Matt. 12 : 15, 16, 19).
His death (Isa. 53 : 12; Matt. 27 : 50).
His dominion (Psa. 72 : 8; Dan. 7 : 14; Phil. 2 : 9, 11).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—Mary returns to Nazareth, from her visit to Elisabeth, apparently before the birth of John. Probably the dream of Joseph (Matt. 1 : 18-24) occurred shortly after Mary's return. When John the Baptist was born there was great joy in the household. It was customary among the Jews to name male children at their circumcision, and female children when they were weaned. On the eighth day, therefore, when the child was to be circumcised, it was proposed to name him, after his father, Zacharias. But his mother said, "He shall be called John." Zacharias so directed in writing, and immediately his speech was restored. All this occasioned great wonder in that region.

PLACE.—The same as before, at the home of Zacharias.

TIME.—Probably, though not certainly, on the day when the child was named. The birth of John must be fixed six months before that of Jesus. The traditional date is June 24. The eighth day would be July 1. The year, according to the chronology followed here, was 749 (year of Rome) or B. C. 5.

PERSONS.—Probably Zacharias, Elisabeth, and the listening company in their house, assembled to name the child.

INCIDENTS.—The old spirit of prophecy comes upon the priest to whom, after so long a silence, God has again spoken. The "Benedictus," like the "Magnificat" of Mary, is so called from the first word with which the song of Zacharias begins in Jerome's Latin version of the Scriptures.

MOTHER'S CORNER.

Mothers have a right I think, if they can possibly command it, to an occasional vacation says a writer in *The Cottage Hearth.*

Many a woman wears herself out in constant, unwearying devotion to her family, who would not only live longer, if she would take regular and stated times of rest, but who would be able to be of even more service to them than she can ever hope to be when there is no stopping-place, no relaxation from morning till night, from years end to end.

If the one object of a woman's life is to get just as much out of herself as she possibly can, the best way to do it, is to husband her forces, and to reserve at least some small portion of her strength for those emergencies which are sure to come sooner or later to all of us.

And if a woman wishes to be amiable and companionable as well as useful, what more helpful tonic to tried nerves that jar and fret, than the daily nap, the yearly vacation?

"O bed, bed, delicious bed!
Thou heaven on earth to the weary head."

wrote Hood,—and it is a heaven to which many a weary woman would be the better for repairing much more frequently.

A half hour's nap after dinner may make all the difference between a shrew and an angel, for the women who scold are oftentimes simply tired women who would be as gentle as cooing doves if their overtaxed nerves could have the rest and refreshment which they need.

If at first thought it seems impossible to command the leisure necessary for rest and study, let us only realize the economy, the necessity for it, and then we shall make a constant effort to obtain a right which instead of being a selfish indulgence, is simply a part of that wise self-devotion which makes every true woman long to make her life not only useful and helpful, but a constant inspiration to those about her.

* * *

THE CLOTHING OF BABIES.

Although I own that children are now more sensibly clothed than was the case thirty years ago, it is still common to see an infant, who can take no exercise to warm himself, wearing a low necked, short sleeved, short coated dress in the coldest weather. The two parts of the body—viz., the upper portion of the chest and the lower portion of the abdomen—which it is most important to keep from variations of temperature, are exposed, and the child is rendered liable to colds, coughs and lung diseases on the one hand and bowel complaint on the other. What little there is of the dress is chiefly composed of open work and embroidery, so that there is about as much warmth in it as in a wire sieve, and the socks accompanying such a dress are of cold white cotton, exposing a cruel length of blue and red leg. I can not see the beauty of a pair of livid blue legs, and would much rather behold them comfortably clad in a pair of stockings. If the beauty lie in the shape of the leg, that shape will be displayed to as much advantage in a pair of stockings; if it lie in the coloring of the flesh, beautiful coloring will not be obtained by leaving the leg bare; and, from the artistic point of view, a blue or red stocking is infinitely preferable to a blue and red leg. JESSIE O. WALLER.

FARM NOTES.

KEEPING PLANTS IN WINTER.—Doors opening into the room in which you keep flowers should have strips of listing tacken about them in such a way as to close all cracks through which the wind can enter. A strong wind will blow more cold into a room in moderate weather than will be likely to penetrate in still nights when the thermometer is down to zero. Therefore, be sure to fortify against the admission of air through these inlets. It is a good plan to take a day for doing this work. Begin at one corner of the room and go over it thoroughly, finishing up each part as you go along. By systematizing the work in this way you are sure to have it done well, but if you stop a crack here and there, and now and then, as it happens to be discovered, you will be pretty sure to have a bad job of it; taken as a whole.

If your plants should freeze, as soon as you discover what has been done put them in a dark room or the cellar, where the temperature is but little above freezing, and sprinkle, or rather, shower them with cold water. In most cases such plants as abutilons, geraniums and others of similar character can, if taken in time, before allowed to thaw, be saved, and I have had quite tender plants come through the ordeal with comparatively little injury. The frost must be extracted gradually and with the application of as little heat as possible. Keep them away from the light and warmth for two or three days. If the tops wilt after the frost has been extracted you may feel quite sure that the wilted portion cannot be saved, so cut it off at once, and be sure to cut below that part which appears affected by the frost. If some of the frosted part is left on, very often decay sets in, which extends to the stalks below. Should the whole top seem killed, it does not follow that the roots have not vitality enough left to send up new shoots, so do not throw them out till you have given them a trial.

GET a hogshend and use it for storing the poultry droppings. By next spring it will be found that several hogsheads have been saved if the flock is large. The quantity of manure made by poultry cannot be estimated until the experiment of attempting to save it is made, when those who have not done so before, will be surprised at the large quantity derived, which will not include that which is lost on the range.

THE best wealth is the fertility of the soil. The country that largely imports fertilizers and plants food will become gradually wealthy, and the time will come when such country will have more for sale than she can consume. Fertilizers are more lasting and permanent than gold, and can be drawn upon for a return when everything else fails The same applies to the individual farmer. The richer his soil the greater his resources and the more secure his investment.

ON one plot of ground wheat has been grown for forty-six years, every year the average yield being 13¼ bushels per acre. This is the work of Sir J, B. Lawes, who has devoted all that long period to a single experiment. He used good cultivation, but no manures. It is devoting almost an entire life to the testing of the soil as to its capacity for the production of wheat for many successive seasons. How many more years the plot will yield a fair return cannot be conjectured.

AS A "late autumn hint" the *Country Gentleman* suggest that farm and garden tools should be put in thorough order before they are put away for the winter. The iron and steel portions should be cleaned and rubbed bright, and then receive a thin coat of grafting wax, tallow or any substance that will prevent rusting. The parts made of wood will be rendered more durable by a copious application of petroleum, if unpainted or if the paint has worn off, and afterward one or two coats of paint will complete the work of protection.

IN storing fruit or vegetables in the cellar, says an exchange, the better plan is to have boxes or bins, and arrange them so that they will be raised two or three inches above the bottom and the same distance from the wall. This gives a cold air space all around them, and will aid materially in keeping at a more even temperature, while at the same time the risk of injury by frost is considerably lessened.

THE Directors of the Iowa Experiment Station are not as favorable to timothy as are the farmers who use it. The report claims that timothy is not equal to cornstalks, and that it is a favorite with farmers because it is easy and nice to handle. Timothy and clover hay is rated as far superior to timothy alone.

BEES will come out of the hives on warm days, but will busy themselves cleaning the hive and removing the dead bees. It is best to keep the hives where they will not be too warm. The bees will thrive best when the temperature inside the hive does not fall low enough to injure them, but the greater danger is in too much heat being created in the hive.

A GOOD dressing of manure around each raspberry plant at this season will cause the canes to grow rapidly in the spring. Only a few raspberry bushes are required in order to supply a small family, and the richer the ground and more manure used the larges and better the quality of the berries.

WHEN purchasing stable manure to haul on the farm it is best to endeavor to know something of the manure before hauling. One load of manure may stock the whole farm with weeds. The difficulty will not be so great, however, if the manure is allowed to heat and become well decomposed before spreading.

EVERY farm should have a few grape vines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grape vines are grown along the fences, and the fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

Granger (to Sportsman)—"Did you shoot my mule?"

Sportsman—"I--I--yes. Most unfortunate accident!"

Granger—"Two hundred dollars."

Sportsman — "Nonsense; fifty's enough;-and, besides, that won't leave me any money to get home."

Granger—"Two hundred dollars, young man, or you won't need any fare home!"

Fashionable Hairdresser—What style of coiffure will you choose to-day madam? Mrs. Neurich (languidly)—You may do it up in a—a Gordian knot, if you please.

"Why need it be?" we say, and sigh
When loving mothers fade and die,
And leave the little ones whose feet
They hoped to guide in pathways sweet.

It need not be in many cases. All about us women are dying daily whose lives might have been saved. It seems to be a wide-spread opinion that when a woman is slowly fading away with the diseases which grow out of female weaknesses and irregularities that there is no help for her, she is doomed to death. But this is not true. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is constantly restoring women afflicted with diseases of this class to health and happiness. It is the only medicine for their ailments, sold by druggists, under a *positive guarantee* from the manufacturers of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

HE who would search for pearls must dive below.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

It's a *nil* wind that does not blow at all.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

Jack of all trades and master of none.

We want Agents to sell our celebrated Remedies. $28.00 worth sent to responsible persons, to be paid for when sold. Largest commissions ever offered. Send for Agents terms. Franklin Hart Remedy Co., 81 Murray St., New York.

Keep your tongue within your teeth.

The saving in clothing where Dobbins' Electric Soap is usee, is *twenty times* the soap bill. It is no new experiment, but has been sold for 24 years. To-day just as pure as in 1865. Try it. Your grocer has it or will order it.

Jesting lies bring serious sorrows.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Orderly Sergeant to Recruit.—"By Jove, you keep your mouth as wide open as if you were Columbus the first time he saw New York.

THE PURCHASING CO.,

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No. 614 Chestnut Street,

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING IMMENSE BARGAINS:

No. 997.

A Ladies' Glove Ring. This is rolled gold, richly chased on both sides, with a Brazilian Pebble in the centre. Retail price, $2.50; our price, **$1.**



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A Gentleman's Real Intaglio Stone Ring. with a handsome head carved on the stone; set plain, with curled edges; has fancy pieces on sides engraved to match top. This ring is finely finished, equaled to any Gold Ring. Retail price, $3; our price, **$1.**



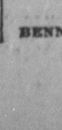
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This is a **Six Cluster Stone Ring** of our own design. It has a plain shank, and is set with six of the most brilliant stones. We can recommend this as a special bargain. Retail price, $4; our price, **$1.50.**



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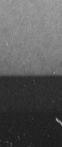
Solid Gold Gent's Scarf Pin, with beautiful setting, and a real Rhinestone. The entire article is solid gold, and well made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Retail price, $3.50; our price, **$1.50.**



No. 3226.

A new gold-wire **Swing Ear-Ring.** The top is gold front, perforated and beautifully engraved. It has a new six-point setting and a 32 fawcett Rhinestone.

Retail price, $2. Our price, **75c.**



No. 3207.

A new six point setting **Earing,** fits close to the ear and has a patent push back, set with a very brilliant clear stone.

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No. 773.

Gold Front Lace Pin, with Rhinestone centre. Has a patent safety pin attached. Is well made and entirely new. Retail price, $4; our price, **$2.**

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A Solid Gold Ring can be had in either Cameo, Intaglio, or Tiger Cameo. Stone is finely cut, with a full figure on it; sides are nicely engraved. The general construction of this ring is very fine. Jewelers retail it for $2.50; our price, **$1.25.**

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C.I.HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

If you have a

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

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IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

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Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like **SCOTT'S EMULSION.** It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflammation,

Heals the Sores,

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



CATARRH

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.



A representation of the engraving on our wrappers.—RADWAY & CO. NEW YORK.



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She (archly)—Whom should you call the prettiest girl in this room? He (looking about him—H'm. Well to tell the truth, there isn't a pretty girl in the place.

Establishing Their Geneology.—It was at the depot in Macon, Ga. A colored man from the country stood looking at the locomotive when the colored fireman called out:

"Hey, yo' nigger, what yo' lookin' at?"

"Who's nigger?" demanded the other.

"Yo' is."

"So is yo'."

"Look out, dar, nigger. I don't take no sass off'n shucks!"

"Yo' is shucks yo'self."

"Humph! Do yo' know what my fadder sold fur befo' de wah?"

"No."

"Fo'teen hundred dollars in gold, sah, an' dey reckoned dat was $200 under price. Who was yo' fadder, sah?"

"He was de gem'lan who bought yo' fadder fur a wa tah, sah, an' he allus 'llowed he paid a thousand dollars mo' dan he was worth."

A Chance to get Even.—The conductor of a Chicago cable car approached a hardvisaged woman and asked for her fare.

"Go on with you, now, I've paid you once," said the woman.

"No, you haven't,"

"Yes, I have."

"Give me a nickel, or I'll put you off."

"Do if you dare."

The conductor stopped the car and put her off.

"Rather a hard thing to do," said one of the passengers, "but it served her right, I suppose."

"Oh," the conductor smilingly answered, "t wasn't hard for me to do for it isn't often that I have a chance to get even with her. She is my wife."

Good for Him!—There was a good deal of sound philosophy, as well as good theology, in the old man who said:

It ain't no use to grumble and complain.
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
Why, rain's my choice.

Two Harvard Graduates.—Rev. Dr. Discord—Why, dear Jack, I am glad to see you. You are looking so well. What have you been doing?

Jack Scraggs—Pitching for a League club at $5000 a year. What are you doing?

Discord—Preaching for a chapel at $5)0 year!

Spoke to Papa.—She (eagerly)—Well, dearest, did you speak to papa this morning?

He—Yes, I spoke to him.

She (excitedly)—What did he say?

He—He said "Good morning."

"I am quite surprised, Mr. Meeker, to account for your wife's knowledge of parliamentary law." "She? Great Cæsar! Hasn't she been speaker of the house for the last fifteen years.

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Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and $1.

Mrs. Brown: "When you send the vegetables home I wish you wouldn't always put the big ones on top." Grocer; "I—er—I———" Mrs. Brown: "Oh, I don't blame you in the least. I just spoke of it because the janitor of our flat always scrapes off the top of the basket for his own use before he sends up the elevator."

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

IF A man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Doubtful How to Act.—Beggar who, leaving a house, is hit by an old boot thrown after him—"By Jove, I don't know whether that is meant for a gift or an insult."

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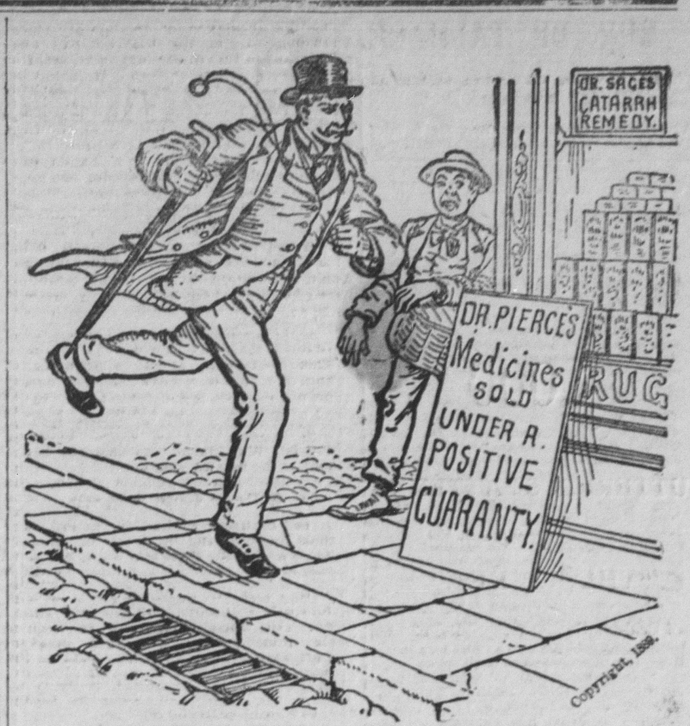
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"THE RACKET."

No. 4 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

All the new things received soon as out. Patterns sent by mail postpaid, at New York price. Add 10c. for postage on Metropolitan Catalogue and 2c on Delineator.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SPECIALIST.—Dr. Clemens, who has met with great success in these parts by treating all chronic diseases by inhalation, will be at the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Jan. 29th. The sick would do well to see him. Send to his Sanitarium for testimonials at Allentown, Pa. Consultation free.

——We are told that the mountain laurel are threatening to bloss om.

——Persons who breed troubles usually reap them in for themselves.

——Rain and mud keep ruling the day—and night too. Sun and stars don't have any show for a shine any more.

——General Hastings will deliver the biennial oration for the Goethean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster.

——Levi Conser, an old gentleman who lives in Brush Valley, near Rebersburg, was thrown out of his buggy a few days ago and badly hurt.

——Lewins can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

——The planing mill of Ely & Brown, at Lock Haven, was burned on Thursday morning, with a considerable amount of lumber and finished work. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,500.

——D. J. Meyer's team, on Monday afternoon, struck by the spring fever, broke loose and ran away with the hack. The team was stopped in Rev. Fischer's alley, with the wagon considerably damaged.

——The *Centre Democrat* stroagly seconds Joe Farey in his move to make brother Heinle Democratic State Chairman, and the Williamsport *Breakfast Table* comes in and backs up the *Centre Democrat* in its second.

——Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

——The epidemic of influenza or grip has caused a demand for quinine never before equaled in the history of the American market. The demand comes from all parts of the country. From a careful estimate by a prominent manufacturer, it is believed that over twenty-five tons of the drug have been consumed, during the past two weeks.

— Quarterly meeting at the Evangelical church, Centre Hall, January 25th and 26th. Quarterly conference, Saturday, at 2 p. m. Preaching on Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening. Sacramental service in the morning. The presiding elder of the district will officiate. The meeting will continue during the week following evening services, beginning at 7 o'clock.

——Next week the Centre Hall hotel will have a new landlord. The retiring landlord, D. J. Meyer, has kept this well-known stand for upwards 15 years, and in all that time there has been no cause for complaint, as the house, in every respect, was kept with a view to violate no law, and to give the guests of the house the best entertainment, and in this mine host has entirely succeeded. Mrs. Meyer, too, has proven a model landlady, and she and her department will ever have a pleasant remembrance with all who were her guests.

——Aitch is the name of a post office in Huntingdon county. The origin of its name is of a somewhat curious nature, However it arises from civilized sources. It may puzzle some of the commentators when they endeavor to search for its origin. You might search all the foreign languages in the world and still not be able to discover it This is how it was christened: There were five prosperous farmers in that portion of the county where the post office is now, and their names were Anderson, Isenberg, Taylor, Crumm, and Henderson. Each of them wished the office to be named after himself. But they could not come to an agreement, and finally as a compromise, the first letter from each name was taken and thereby originated Aitch.

A Lost Art.

Snowballing is one of the lost arts. It is a thing the boys of our day have no knowledge of. History may record it as a favorite pastime of the large and small boy, many generations ago. It always was indulged in in what was then called winter time, and is said to have afforded a great deal of sport. What was known as snow—we do not have it in these latter days—was pressed in the hands in the shape of a large sized apple, white, not the apple, but the snow ball. This was soft and for amusement, was thrown at passers-by, and did not harm, further than a bespattering of the person hit with the white substance, and the laugh would come in on the person hit. School boys often had sham battles with snow balls; even men and women sometimes indulged in this innocent sport. We have not the space to spare in the REPORTER to write this anceint sport of the young, of which our boys of this age, know nothing—it is a a lost art, and instead of snowballing we can boast, however of having the base-ball matches, which perhaps, are as amusing as was snow balling of away back.

An Officer Gets a Bath.

On last Saturday night Chief of Police Joshua Foulk, at Bellefonte, arrested a puddler and while taking him out along the creek to the lock up another puddler came up behind and pitched the officer up and threw him over the rail into the creek. Both men then took to their heels. Foulk got out and gave chase, and after running them two squares one of the puddlers drew a knife and turned on Foulk, who drew his revolver and shot the puddler in the leg.

Officer Garis tried to arrest the other puddler and broke his mace over his head. By this time several more puddlers arrived and attacked the officers and a lively time ensued. Gares stabbed a man with his broken mace, who had him by the throat. Sheriff Cook and several others arrived soon and six of the puddlers were arrested, and the wounded man taken to the Poorhouse. Several more arrests were made on Sunday morning and all were held over for court.

Doctors In Prescribing Wines.

The Physicians desire to give a liquor containing the extractive parts of the grape, such as iron, grape-sugar and the other elements which give to port wine its special flavor or bouquet and its singular blood making properties from the iron that is contained in the coloring principle of pure Red Wine.

Speer's New Jersey Wines, especially his Port, are grown on a brown stone shale soil, rich in iron and from vines brought from the banks of the River Doura, in Portugal. where the finest ports in the world are made, but none ever reach this country in a pure state. Speer's Wines are regarded superior to any in the market. For sale by druggists.

Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute, held at State College, was a success and quite an interesting affair, as we learn from some of our most intelligent farmers, who attended. Matters of interest in all that pertains to the farm interests, roads, etc., were discussed, and much information was elicited, as well as practical ideas brought out. The institutes are not secret but free to all, and will be held in all counties of the state. They are becoming as popular as they are useful, and there is no office hunting scheme connected with them. Glad that our farmer friends appreciate the popular move.

Election.

At the annual election of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre county, on Monday, the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J. Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J. H, Musser. Whereupon the board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Frederick Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

A Detective in Trouble.

Wm. W. Pettingill, an alleged detective from Bellefonte, was arrested on Friday at Lock Haven, at the instance of District Attorney Brumgard, for the subornation of certain witnesses for the Commonwealth in the case of Charles Brown, indicted for the murder of William Lovett. It is alleged that Pettingill promised one man a position worth $75 a month, another one $15 and one other liquor, to testify favorably to Brown at the coming trial. Pettingill was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

The Weather.

Sunday was very mild but inclined to wet. Monday was bright and pleasant up to about 2 p. m., when it became windy and colder, and at 5 in the evening the wind had turned into a gale and kept up all night with the temperature below freezing point. Tuesday morning coming in with the ground frozen but a bright sky, which lasted until 10 at night after which rain set in and kept up all day Wednesday, which latter was as wet and disagreeable as any day we had "this spring."

Brook Trout Fry.

The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries are ready to distribute brook trout fry. Applications may be made to the following: Henry C. Ford, No. 1823 Vine street, Philadelphia; James V. Long, No 75 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; S. B. Stillwell, Scranton, L. Straber, Erie; and W. L. Powell, Harrisburg.

——Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

Local Briefs

— Julian Fleming has gone on a trip Illinoisward.

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

—— Esq. Duck, of Millheim, has gone on a trip to Ohio.

——Vegetation is making a spring like push under this mild weather.

——Woodland and all kinds of soft and hard coal at the Centre Hall mills.

——Several new sewing machines Davis and New Home make, will sell at cost to close them out. G. W. BUSHMAN.

——Monday, about 3 in the afternoon, there was a sudden change in temperature, from mild to cold and stormy.

——Three girls wanted as waiters in a dining room—wages $2 per week. For further information call at this office.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Orris McCormick, who has been working in a planing mill at Lewisburg, came home this week on account of a dose of grip.

——Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap, good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

——Now is the time to leave your order for a suit and overcoat. Prices to suit the times. Perfect satisfaction in everything fully guaranteed.

MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

——On Friday last three more bodies were recovered at Johnstown, victims of the great flood, two men and one woman. One was identified by the clothing as a German named Voeghtley. The other two were so badly decomposed that they could not be identified.

——The elegant new shoe store, of Mr Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte. should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

——If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

——Seventeen years ago a Mifflintown borough man named Ebbs, who is now 91 years old, and blind, left that burg and has been wandering about the state ever since. In a recent lawsuit at Bellefonte, the court decided that he was a charge to that borough; and now Mifflintown has a debt of $1,000 to pay on the old man.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——Rev. George Gotwald, son of the late Dr. Luther Gotwald, of York, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Gettysburg seminary and about 27 years of age. He was a grand-son of Rev. Daniel Gotwald, who died at Aaronsburg near 50 years ago.

——Send your name in for the REPORTER campaign rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

— In spite of all competition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

——Invitations have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Annie Runkle, daughter of Mr. James Runkle, living east of town, to Dr. Allison, of Spring Mills, on Wednesday evening next, 22d, at the home of Mr. Runkle. Near two hundred invitations have been issued.

— On Thursday, 9th, Mrs. David C. Boal, expired at her home in Bellefonte, after a lingering illness of several months. It was just one week after the death of her sister, Miss Lucy Burnside. Mrs. Boal was the daughter of the eminent Judge Thomas Burnsides and was married to Mr. David C. Boal. At the time of her death she was in her 68th year of age.

——The *Daily News* has it that a report is in circulation that Mrs. John Johnson, of near Hublersburg, this county, the wife of the Johnson who was notoriously and almost fatally to himself, associated with the Culvey murder, died a couple of days ago, and that on her death bed confessed that the Culvey horror was planned in their house, and that her husband was as guilty of the murder as Shaffer was. It is also stated that Johnson has disappeared from home. This so far, is only a rumor, and therefore we cannot vouch for the responsibility of it, but the truth will probably be known in a day or two.

——Stoves! Stoves! Stoves, that is what Reesman across the way is stocked with. Stoves of every size and description, for the parlor, sitting room and kitchen; stoves for wood and coal, for rich and poor, plain and fancy; as fine an assortment as can be found in this county, and at prices far below other dealers. Andy puts them up for you and warrants them good. His is the oldest stove store in the county and none of his customers have yet had cause to complain and always found him honest Andy, and those are the business men one should always patronize. Go and see his stock, and you will be pleased with what you see he has.

An Old Custom.

In looking over old records and the files of old newspapers, we have discovered the remarkable fact that there used to be snow in this country, and that the people greatly enjoyed themselves in what they called the winter season in sleighs, which instead of running on wheels, slid smoothly over the frozen snow. The horses attached to said vehicles carreid strings of bells around their necks and front and over their backs and buffalo robes were used to keep the sleigh-riders warm. Sleighs riding was esteemed great fun, and the young folks had jolly times. They didn't care how cold it was—they just snuggled up to each other and kept warm All this occurred years ago, before the climate changed which brought rain and mud and the grip instead of sleighing.—Lock Haven Democrat.

Coburn.

On Sunday evening a lot of boys and some young men, instead of going inside the church, they staid outside, as they have been doing since the meeting started, and cut up and would gather on the steps so that it was almost impossible for people to pass, and insult people, especially ladies, and do everything that is low and degrading. It happened on this evening that the church was crowded and several others staid outside Among them was George Bottorf, who was cursing and swearing among the crowd, and Aaron Dutweiler, a quiet young gentleman spoke to him and advised him not to make so much noise, that he was molesting the meeting and might get into trouble for it. This advice Bottorf didn't feel like taking and wanted to fight Dutweiler, but Dutweiler wouldn't fight. About the time church was over, Bottorf ran up and knocked Dutweiler down, under Jacob Kerstetter's team, Dutweiler got up and proceeded to clean out the rough, whom he knocked down and would have done him up in a hurry, had he not been pulled off. It created some confusion for a while. The church officials will try to break up the gang outside and have got out warrants for the arrest of the crowd. They have battered the spouting and torn off a lot of paling from the gate, went in and did all the mischief they could in the shed. They have made their brags that they would do as they pleased but may change their minds after get up before Judge Furst. Hope he will teach them a lesson that will do them some good. The sooner this kind of deviltry is done away with, the better, for the community.

Last week we had no school, they say our director gave the teacher permission to teach in some one's place about Spring Mills. Can't see any business about that.

Jonas Rishel is happy and laughs all over. He says its a 11 pound girl.

There are several persons around here that have the grip. No serions cases have been reported.

J. C. Harper was registered here over Sunday.

S. Slaymaker, of Sunbury, was seen in our town Friday.

It was rumored that Reformed church intend holding a convention next month, but have been informed that they will not hold one. Suppose they would have one in the Lutheran church for benefit of bell or clock.

Andy Campbell says he has his shot gun loaded and if the party or parties don't quit stealing coal from his coal yard, some one may get a sore spot that may bother him when he wants to sit down.

Contractor Wilson has the abutments and piers about finished at the lower tunnel, and will soon commence the abutment at the bridge at the first tunnel.

Farmers Mills.

Finley, son of B. Stover, accidentally cut a good sized gash in his foot recently, but he limps to school.

Misses Etta Spayd and Mattie Emerick visited at Zion recently.

The grip has caught on to quite a big number of the citizens in this vicinity.

Wm. Sones entertained some relatives from Harris twp., Saturday.

Wm. C. Weaver, of Millheim, is to be our next miller, and since Mr. C. Luse intends to close out his stock of groceries, etc. here in the near future to move to Tyrone next Spring, it is hoped that Mr. Weaver, or some other one, will open a grocery.

The mild weather and the much heavy hauling is causing our roads to be almost impassable.

The question now is who will become our post master when Mr. Auman resigns to move to Linden Hall, but lightning may strike a dark horse yet.

Many of our citizens are anxiously waiting to see our Co. Auditor's report, to learn if the heavy taxes which were unjustly wrung from our people are still misused by our reckles County Commissioners.

Mrs. J. Shutt, of Tusseyville, is visiting friends here this week.

Our friends, Messrs. Jordons, Rearicks, McClintics, and Goodharts were having several select parties of late, and of course the number of turkeys is less too.

Our mild weather is producing many strange sights to the close observer, in the form of vegetation, for this season of the year for dandelion blossoms, elder leaves, grass, can be seen daily.

"Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise," is quite applicable to those folks, who, when they discover a letter upside down or some other printers error in the colums of their paper, consider it an inexcusable mistake on the part of the writer; just as though the items dropped into a cast form from the writer's pen. Let's have a little more common sense shrewdness.

Sprucetown.

Dr. L. C. Thomas left Potters Mills the beginning of this week for Latrobe, Westmoreland co. Hope he may meet with success in his new field of labor. But we are very sorry to see him leave, as he has made many friends in this section. Just at this time a doctor is very much needed, as there are a great many afflicted with La Grippe.

The lot of John Peters, dec'd., was sold at public sale last Saturday for $750 to the widow, Mrs. Peters.

It is said that Thomas Toot intends moving to Bellefonte.

It has been rumored that there was a sly wedding in this vicinity on New Years day.

Rev. Hicks intends commencing a protracted meeting at this place next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Frank Palmer has gone to Latrobe in charge of Dr. Thomas' household goods.

Madisonburg.

The grip has made its appearance in this vicinity and quite a number of our people have been kept in the house by it.

Rev. Rearick is conducting a revival in the Evan. church.

A barber shop is now in running order with Ammon Walker as boss barber.

Two of our citizens had quite an interesting law suit for settlement of accounts before Esq. Reifsnyder of Millheim.

We understand that D. L. Bartges of this place will move to Centre Hall to take charge of the hotel in that place as landlord and proprietor.

J. E. Reber formerly of this place, now of Vicksburg, Pa., was here Sunday visiting his parents.

The town hall committee are making some creditable improvements. Enlarging the stage and putting in new lights.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest business in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. His Silver Age that defies competition at $1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

——Ask your storekeeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No. 1 article.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCEE CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 13, 1890.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22,734 71
Cash premiums		1,140 62
Tax No. 17, less per cent. for collection		2,825 37
Cash in Treasury		527 72
Making the total available assets of the past year		27,228 42

EXPENSES.

Compensation of Directors	$ 156 40	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Treasurer's salary	50 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	9 36	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	106 46	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Jos. Bitner loss furniture	30 67	
Dale & Co. loss on goods	12 40	
F. Kurtz, loss on house	344 00	
R. E. Bartholomew, damage to house and contents	75 00	
John A. Slack, barn and contents	1362 78	
Kate and Maggie Alexander on premium note	158 50	
Do Interest same	6 76	
Phobe Grenoble loss furniture	316 00	
Do Interest	3 20	
W. F. Reynolds, loss house	880 00	
Do Interest	12 50	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		23,548 39
To which add notes of 1885, '6, '7 and '8		82,852 98
Amounting to		106,431 37
Minus cancelations and exonerations		3,586 13
Leaving the available assets in force this day		102,845 24
Insurances taken the pass year	263,579 61	
To which add insurances of '85, '6, '7, and '8	947,937 31—	1,211,507 92
Minus cancelations		40,373 00
Making risks and insurances this day		1,171,134 92

LIABILITIES.

Frances L. Weaver	54 56	
C. W. Hosterman	84 00	
J. A. Slack	87 62	
W. F. Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00	
Borrowed money	1250 00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,538 18
Amount outstanding		1,633 22

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J. Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J, H. Musser.

Whereupon the Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest:

FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

Married.

RIPKA—ZETTLE.—On January 12, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Steward Ripka, of Potters Mills, and Lucy Zettle, of Spring Mills.

LAMEY—GRENNINGER.—On the 24th, ult., at the residence of John R. Shrack, near Boonesville, by Rev. S. Dotterer, Adam B. Lamey, of Boonesville, and Jennie L. Grenninger, of Loganmills.

MUSSER—KREAMER.—On the 31st. ult., by Rev J. Dotterer, at the residence of the bride's parents, W. L. Musser, proprietor of the Musser House, Millheim, and Miss Maggie R. Kreamer, of Rebersburg.

RORABAUGH—BIERLY.—On the 24th, ult., at Madisonburg, by Rev. W. C. Bierly, Charles D. Rorabaugh, of Jersey Shore, and Miss Minnie J. Bierly, of Madisonburg.

Died.

WOLF.—On the 3d, in Haines township, Robert Emeron Wolf, aged 18 years, 8 months and 27 days.

ETTLINGER.—On the 25th, at Woodward, Sophia Ettlinger, aged 77 years, 10 months and 24 days.

I find Ideal Tooth Powder is without exception the best I have ever used. With its aid I keep my teeth very clean and white, which I was unable to do with any other powder I have ever tried before. So says Ferdinand E. Chartard, Baltimore, Md.

By the way, will you buy and use Ideal Tooth Powder? We can thoroughly recommend it. R. E. Nichols, Dentist, Salina, Kansas, says, Ideal Tooth Powder is in my estimation, just what its name indicates. An engraving 20 x 24 is given with each two bottles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The Harrisburg Patriot.

ALL THE NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, containing full Associated Press news and attractive special matter, will be sent by mail to any address at the following rates: $5.00 per year; $2.50 for six months or 45 cents per month, cash with the order.

The Harrisburg Weekly Patriot, a large double sheet, with latest news to date of publication, literary, agricultural, scientific and miscellaneous reading, will be sent by mail to any subscriber at the rate of $1.00 per annum, cash with the order.

Address: Patriot Publishing Co. 320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., or the publisher of this paper.

Southern folks who can afford it and wish to enjoy mild winters, will find Pennsylvania to fill the bill.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, now occupied by Hoffer and Dale, in Centre Hall on

o——o SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, 1890 o——o

at 2 o'clock, the following

o——o REAL ESTATE o——o

of Emanuel Smith, dec'd., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Jacob Richard, on the west by an alley, on the south by Wm. Smith, and on the east by Turnpike, containing 40 PERCHES. Thereon erected a fine

o——o TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE o——o

Good summer house, wood shed, and cistern, all under roof, also a good large stable, room for four cows and two horses, wagon shed attached, good pig pen, chicken house, and all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from date of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ISAAC SMITH,
Administrator of Deceased.

WANTED.

SALESMEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Liberal Pay Weekly. Will pay salary, but can give something better to workers. No experience needed. Write Fred E. Young, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. A PRESENT. If you become my agent and sell $100, will give $2 for copy of this ad. Cut it out. 19dec3m

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct31y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has applied for a warrant for vacant land, situated in Potter Twp. Centre county, bounded on the east by land of Evans & Breon, south by Daniel Fleisher, west by John Moyer, and north by S. G. Slack, containing fifty acres more or less.

S. G. SLACK,
Potters Mills.
9jan3t

Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20 x 24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois Earnest, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth $1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

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